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The Schoolmaster Abroad.

EDITED BY SIMON SYNTAX, ESQ.

☞Teachers and friends of education are respectfully requested to send communications to the above, care of "*Bedford Gazette.*"

SCHOOL EXHIBITION.

At an early hour on the evening of the 4th instant, the Court House was densely crowded by an intelligent and appreciative audience to enjoy the entertainment prepared by the boys of the Bedford Classical Institute. The following was the order of exercises for the evening:

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Kepler.
1. Military Insubordination. (H. Clay.) Master Wm. Jordan.
2. Liberty and Greatness. (Legare.) Master Wm. Filler.
3. Stanzas on threatened invasion of England by the French. Master F. Schell.
4. Dialogue—"*The Will.*" Messrs. B. Lyon, Savage, Songster and S. Stiver.
5. David's Lament over Absalom. (Willis.) Master H. Tate.
6. Early Rising. Mr. J. Songster.
7. The Dying Chief. Mas. T. Daugherty.
8. Dialogue. Young America in Council. Ten Boys. Chairman, Mas. L. Colfelt.
9. Eulogy on Washington. (Phillips.) Master Wm. Hughes.
10. The Fireman. S. Stiver.
11. Dialogue—Scene from Velasco. D. B. Colfelt, H. Hughes, B. Lyon.
12. Taylor at Buena Vista. Mr. W. Schell.
13. Our Duties to the Republic. (Judge Story.) D. B. Colfelt.
14. On the Force Bill. (Calhoun.) T. L. Savage.
15. Dialogue—Quarrel Scene from "Douglas." Messrs. Lyon, Songster & Savage.
16. Ambition. (Poetry.) Mr. Job Jordan.
17. Extract from C. J. Fox, on the American War. Mr. Frank Reed.
18. Address to the Survivors of the Revolution. Mr. James Russell.
19. Dialogue—"The Gridiron." Messrs. B. Lyon, Savage and Stiver.
20. Original Speech. Hall Hughes.
21. The Revelry. Brinton Lyon.
22. Peaceable Secession Impossible. Mr. J. Songster.
23. Dialogue—Scene from Cataline. Messrs. B. Lyon, Stiver & D. B. Colfelt.
24. Grave of Washington. Mr. E. Lyon.
25. Valedictory. Mr. S. C. Stiver.

We had hoped to comment at some length on the above exercises, but other engagements prevent us. Let us say once for all that they were, as a whole, all that the most critical could expect, or the most sanguine desire. The boys were well prepared, and acted well their respective parts. With one single exception, there was no halt, no stammer, no failure. In the single instance in which a participant was unable to act his part, there was evidently much sympathy for him among the audience, and this was increased almost to admiration by his graceful retirement from the stage. The same boy afterward acted a part admirably in another piece. He should have been put forward again with his declamation. He would have succeeded.

It will be seen that Mr. B. Lyon is somewhat conspicuous in the exercises. He was emphatically *the* lion of the evening. Nothing but the admirable manner in which he acted in his numerous parts could excuse his appearance so often. Some actors are *made;* others *born.* We are not sure but he belongs to the latter class.

There was much to commend and very little to criticise in the entertainment. Some of the selections were rather above the comprehension of those to whom they were assigned. Pieces that require a Booth or a Forrest to do them justice should not be assigned to schoolboys.

Mr. Hughes' speech was the only original production of the evening, and its author would, in our opinion, have done himself more credit in a declamation. There was enough in the speech to make a tolerably good one, if some experienced hand had carefully pruned out the extravagancies. We have no information on the subject, but we hazard the opinion, that Mr. Lyon never corrected that speech.

A few essays would have added greater interest and variety. Upon the whole, we feel like closing this brief notice with three times three for the boys of the Bedford Classical Institute.

CHILDREN NOT TAUGHT TO THINK.

"STUDY, and the means of study, are indispensable; but all study and no reflection will never make a scholar, A man may read a monument of books, and never know the more; because knowing but little of all, he knows nothing definite of a part. So with the children. They should obtain the faculty of reflection. Moderate study, and rigid, scrutinizing, untiring thought, will bring a child any sufficient knowledge. Who is the successful man? He who thinks. Who is the distinguished professional man? He who reflects and investigates. And who the enviable scholar—the book-worm. Ask Newton with his apple, Watt with his engine, or Franklin and Morse with the kite and lightning, and they will tell you, as all history portrays, that knowledge comes only after close, vigilant thought: and show me that boy who is reserved, thoughtful and inquisitive, and when he comes to manhood I will point out to you an intellect; or the girl who sees beauty in Nature, and admires Nature for its beauty and instruction, and I will show you a store of intellectual brightness."

We have extracted the above from one of our exchange papers. It contains most important truth. The practice of pouring knowledge (or rather of attempting to do it, for it is seldom really done) into a child's mind, is one of the greatest evils in our system of education. Instead of enriching the mind, it beggars it. It starves the intellect till it shrivels to dwarfishness. If we rightly apprehend, to *educate* comes from *educo*, to draw or lead out. This should be the grand idea in educating a child. Draw out his mind. Learn him to *think*. Exercising his mind will expand and increase his faculties, as much as exercising his limbs will strengthen and enlarge the physical man. Every teacher and every parent should know this, and practice in accordance with such knowledge. Then we should have students instead of mere superficial dunces—Newtons instead of mere imitators. We hope soon to see this improvement made in the education of children, and we are well assured but little will be accomplished by all other efforts till this is done.

[*Concord Pioneer.*

COST OF THE NEGROES.

The President and the Congress of the United States have solemnly pledged the American people to buy of their owners, if they will sell them, the four millions of slaves now held in bondage in the South. This emancipation policy is now part and parcel of the policy and financial programme of the present Administration. Under the influence of that policy the slaves of the District of Columbia have already cost one million of dollars, for which an appropriation has been made by Congress.

Mr. Goodloe, an Abolitionist, and unemployed under the General Government at Washington, has written a pamphlet intended to elaborate and expound the views of the present Administration on this engrossing subject. Here is an extract:

"I have shown what the compensation to the border States would be at two different rates of payment *per capita* for the slaves, and it will have been seen that I have favored the more liberal scale. I now proceed to show what would be the cost of redeeming the whole slave population of the Union at the same rates.

"By the census of last year there were 3,952,801 slaves in the United States and Territories. I have already shown that 454,441, which belonged to the border States, would be worth, at $250 each, $113,610,250, and at $300 each, $136,332,300. There remains to be disposed of, therefore, 3,498,360 slaves, embraced in the country subject to the rebels, but including, of course, large numbers belonging to the friends of the Union, who have been constrained into obedience to the rebel authorities against their wills. At the lowest estimated average value of $250, these slaves of the rebels would be worth $874,590,000 and adding any compensation to the border States, on the same terms, the aggregate cost to the Government would be $988,200,250. At the highest rate of $300, the slaves in the rebel States would be worth $1,049,508,000; and adding the cost of compensation to the border States, at the same rate, the aggregate expense of emancipation would be $1,186,840,300. Or, for the convenience of round numbers, the cost of emancipation would be, at $250 per head, $1,000,000,000, and at $300 per head, the cost would be $1,200,000,000."

Thus it appears by Mr. GOODLOE'S calculation that the slaves of the South will cost the white men of the North $1,200,000,000! and as the money for this purchase must be borrowed, it follows that, at 6 per cent., the interest or annual tax paid for this philanthropic purpose will be seventy-two millions of dollars! Now, as the interest upon the public debt at the expiration of the war cannot be less than one hundred millions, the annual appropriations for the support of the Government, including the support of the army and navy, at least one hundred and fifty millions; pensions for the support of our wounded and maimed volunteers, for the widows and orphans of the brave men who have been killed in battle or who have fallen a prey to disease, not less than one hundred millions; for the multitudinous claims against the Government arising from the contingencies of the war and the expenses of a vast system of negro colonization, at least one hundred millions of dollars, it follows that ere long the annual appropriations required to be made by Congress, and to be extracted from the pockets of the people, to pay for the expenses of a war fomented by Northern negro worshippers and declared by secession negro owners, will amount to upwards of FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS! and this enormous amount of annual taxation, not including one penny for a sinking fund to reduce this monstrous incubus upon the industry and energy of the people.

The population of Pennsylvania is one-tenth of the entire population of the United States; therefore, according to the above calculation, which time will prove to have been underrated, the direct and indirect *annual tax*, payable by the people of this State to the National Government, will amount, at the expiration of the war, to FIFTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, being about one hundred dollars to each voter! Surely this is paying rather dear for the whistle of emancipation, which has, for years past, been blown into the ears of the people by the Northern Abolitionists!

The next question which arises is, in what condition will the whites find themselves to pay the enormous tax demanded of them, and how far will the condition of the negro have been ameliorated? This we reserve for future articles.

[*Patriot and Union.*

LETTER FROM MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1862.

To the Editors of the Cawcawshin:

SURS:—It has been mighty onpleasant weather since I writ you last, an I have had a rale sharp twinge of the rumatics.—These cold rains in June are hard on a constitushin that has had a tussel with nigh on to about eighty winters: but howsever, with a little elder bark tee, my favorit remedy wen it's mixed with a good deal of old rye, I've got now about as good as new agin. So the other day I telled Linkin I was goin to finish up my siferin on the finances. He sed he wished I would, for he was already beginning to think about laying the foundashin for the nex message, and he wanted the facts to put in. So I telled him he must give me a letter of authority that I might show the Seckatary of the Treasury, so that he would see that I warn't eny common chap coming to pry into what was none of my business. So Linkin sat down an writ a letter as follows:

DEAR SUR:—Major Jack Downing is authorised to examine into the state of the finances in particular.

A. LINKIN."

Wen the Kernel first writ the letter, he didn't have on the last two words in italicks. I asked him to put 'em on an he did. Ses he, 'Major, what do want them words for?' 'Wal', ses I, Kernel, them words will puzzle Chase enmost to death, an will trubbel him that he will think of he dares to keep back the truth that you'll be sure to giv him his walkin papers. You see, Kernel, you must be a little mysterious with these pollyticians, or else they don't get afeered of you.'

I then put the letter in my hat, rite under the linin, an takin my slate under my arm, an my hickory in my hand, I started for the Treasury buildin. It ain't far from the White House, an I soon got there.—It's a mighty big pile of stones, I tell you, and must have cost heaps of money to have got it fixed up so nice. Just as I was goin in the door, I met Mr. Chase comin out. He knew me an I knew him, tho' he didn't suspect for a minnit what I was after. Ses he, 'Major, I'm highly tickled to see you. It does my heart good to see a genuwine loyall man in these days of rebellyn an I know you're one.' 'Wal,' ses I, 'Mr. Seckatary, of Ginneral Jackson was a loyall man, then I'm one, an of he warn't loyall then there ain't eny sich thing as loyallty.' Ses he, 'Major, you're right, an what kin I do for you this mornin?'—'Wal,' ses I, 'Mr. Seckatary; I've cum around to inquire into the state of the financies. The President ses he's very busy, an bein as I was very good at figers, he wanted me jest to take a look at the books an see how the ackounts stand.'

Wen I sed this, I see he didn't look pleased at all. He began to make sum sort of apologes, that the ackounts were behindhand, and so on, but I telled him I warn't particular about all the little items, an that I only wanted to get at the ginneral sum: but as he still seemed to be hesitatin, thinks I to myself, now's the time to show him the Presidents letter—that will fix him sure. So I took off my hat an showed it to him. When he red it he was as perlite as a nigger wen he wants to humbug you. He looked at it a long while before he sed enything. When he did speak, ses he, 'Major, what do these last words 'in particular' mean?' 'Wal,' ses I 'don't know as I can tell. The President put'em there, an I didn't ask him what he ment by 'em.' You see I warn't goin to be fool enough to let him think I had put'em there, for that would have spoilt all my plans. I see he was worried, an that was jest what I wanted.

After that he asked me to come in his office, and he began to tell me that the financies were in a very prosperous condishin. He took down a big book, which he sed his clarks had prepared for him, so that he could see every Saturday nite jest how much the Government was in debt.—I took a look at it, but I couldn't tell head nor tail to it. He sed they kept their books by dubbel entry. I telled him that I should think that a single entry would be as many times as such a debt as ours ought to be chalked down. Now, ses I Mr. Seckatary, I want to get at this subject in a way that 'plain people,' as the Kernel ses, can understand it. Ses I, what is the debt now? 'Wal,' ses he, 'it is $191,000,000,' Is that all, ses I? Why in your report last winter you estimated that it would be $517,000,000, and you don't say that it is less than the estimate. 'Wal,' ses he, Major, that is what the books say." Now, ses I, Mr. Seckatary, them books by dubble entry aint worth a pick of saw dust. There was Deacon Doolittle's son, Hosea, of Downingville, who went to York and set up the dry-goods business. Wen he failed his books showed that he was worth two hundred thousand dollars, and yet he didn't have money enough to get his wife hum to his father's. You see dubble entry is a good deal like tryin to ride two horses atonce; you cant manage 'em, and things get so kinder mixed up in profit and loss and notes payable and notes receevable, that you can't tell how you stand. 'Now,' ses I, 'Mr. Seckatary, I want to ask you some questshins by single entry, and I will put the ansers down on the slate.'—Ses I, 'didn't you say in your report that the estimate, for the army was 400,000 soldiers, $400,000,000; for 500,000 soldiers, $500,000,000, and so on?' 'Yes, Major, that was the statement, I believe.'—'Wal, now,' ses I, 'we can figer this down in short meter. How many soldiers have you had?' 'Wal,' ses he, 'over 600,000 have been paid for, nigh about 700,000.' 'Now,' ses I, 'Mr. Seckatary, you don't want any dubble entry or threbble entry to get at that; the multiplicashun table is just as good a document as I want. Take that and my slate, and I ken figer it up in a minit. You see, there is $700,000,000 at one slap. Your books may show what you have paid, but you see, Mr. Secketary, you are running this war on credit, and because you ain't paid all your debts, that is no sign that you won't have to.—Besides,' ses I, 'Mr. Seckatary, you have made, you know, some miscalculashuns, and mebby you may make more. In your fust report in July, 1861, I've ben readin it keerfully, and I've got it marked down on the slate her you sed the expenses for 1862 would be $318,000,000, but in December, you sed they would be $543,000,000. Now, here is a mistake of over $200,000,000. You sed in July, the tariff would yield $57,000,000. In December, you could not calculate on over $32,000,000. You estemated the receipts from land sales in July, at $3,000,000.—You cut it down in December to $2,300,000, and now Congress, by passing the Homestead bill, will whittle it all off.—Here you see are some great mistakes, but there are some on the other side of the account. There are some items of expenses, too, which you have omitted. There's the $30,000,000 recently passed to settle up Cameron's accounts. Then there is a $1,000,000 of outstandin debt. Then there was $10,000,000 extra given to the navy for iron clad boats. Then there is $100 bounty to each soldier, which, by the time the war is over, will amount to $4,000,000,000 any how. Then there is $1,000,000 given to buy the niggers in this District. Let us see how much that makes. I'll add it up—$250,000,000 which added to the $700,000,000, makes $950,000,000 as the present debt Uncle Sam has on his sholders. You might just as well call it a THOUSAND MILLION OF DOLLARS and be done with it."

Wen I got through, the Seckatary looked amazin red in the face, and ses he, 'Major, the truth is, where there is so many people spendin money it's mity hard to keep track of all the items.' Wal, ses I there ain't only one more pint on which I want to show you you have made a mistake. In December last you calkelated that the war expences for 1863 would be $370,000,000 but the House has already passed bills for the army amounting to $520,000,000. I thought, Mr. Seckatary, that the war wold be ended by July, but here it it about that time, and we only seem to be jest fairly getting into the shank of the fight.

'Wal, to tell the truth, Mejer, this war has disappointed the hull of us, but I think I havn't been so foolish as Seward. I never sed it would end in 'sixty days.'

'That's so,' ses I, 'but you see there's nothin like tellin the truth rite out, and its allus very bad to deceive the people on money matters. You may love the niggers, Mr. Seckatary, as much as you want to, but don't try to pull *the wool* over white folks' eyes, or let other peepel do it, for it will break down the administration as sure as my name is Major Jack Downing.'

'Wal,' ses he, 'Major, that's so, and when I send in my next report I'm goin to jest speak rite out. I've tried to do my best to keep down expenses, but I can't and when I get another chance I'm goin to put the blame where it belongs.'

Ses I, 'that's right, Mr. Seckatary. Don't let the raskils git clear without bein exposed. But of you undertake to cover up their tracks you will come out jest as old Squire Biddle did in that United States Bank matter.

I then bid the Seckatary 'good mornin' and started back to the White House. He was very perlite to me, and sed he hoped the President and me would look at the subjeck faverably. I telled him that the Kernel would only keep a sharp look out on the plunderers and stealers I would be his friend till deth. He sed he would, and we shook hands and parted.

Wen I got back Linkin sot in a cheer asleep, with his feet upon a table. I giv the table a rap with my hickory, and the Kernel straitened up, jest like openin a jack nife, and ses he, 'was I asleep, Majer?' Yes, jest as solid as a saw log. 'What on arth makes you sleep,' ses I, 'rite in the middle of the day?' 'Wal,' ses he, 'Majer, the truth is, I was readin the National *Intelligencer!*' 'Sure enuff,' ses I, 'that's worse than opium.' 'But,' ses he, 'what about the finances?' Then I showed him the slate, and how I had figered up the debt, and told him all I sed to Mr. Chase. I never see a man so flustrated as Linkin was. 'Wal,' ses he, 'Majer, ef I was only back to Illinoy safe and sound, you won't never ketch me runnin for President agin. I had no idee that the debt was anything like this. But of the music has to be faced, I'll face it. There's one thing, Majer, that we've got the advantage of any other administrashin in. We can say that this debt was a military necessity! That cuts off debate, 'Wal,' ses I, 'Kernel, perhaps the people will be satisfied with that, and perhaps they won't. Any how, that won't make it any easier to pay the taxis.' 'Wal,' ses Linkin, 'we'll leave that subjeck to posterity.' Ses I, is that fair, Kernel, to burden posterity in that fashun?' 'Wal,' ses he, what's posterity ever done for us?'

The Kernel then took down the figers off my slate in his book, an sed he would keep 'em for his nex message.

Then Linkin ses he, 'Majer, you've worked like a nailer on these figers, an its an awful dry and tough subjeck. So I think you better have some old rye to sort of top off with.' Then he called the feller in purty bad clothes, who does arrands, an telled him to bring out the black bottle. 'Now, Majer,' ses the Kernel, take a good swig. It will be healthy for your rumatiz. As for me, I'll just take a little for company sake. I dont drink myself, you know, Majer, but I like to have a little old rye aroun, an I allus tell the old woman ef there's eny of it missin not to ask eny questshins.' After we got dun drinkin, ses I Kernel, I have been here with you ever since the 1st of February, an wen I come I did'nt expec to stay more'n a month. Now, the 4th of July is comin along close at hand, an I must be thinking about gettin back to Downingvill, for I must be there before the 4th. 'Now,' ses I, 'Kernel, ef you'll only go along with me down there, as Ginneral Jackson did, I'll promise you a great recepshun.'

'Wal,' ses he, 'Majer, I cant go. The truth is, the rebils need watchin. But you tell the Downingville folks that jest as soon as the rebelyun is put down, I'm comin down ther. A town that can turn out such a loyall regiment as the 'Downingville Insensibles,' and such talented officers as Insine Stebbins, must be, as we Westerners say, a 'heep of a place.' I'm sorry to have you go, Majer, but I hope you'll be able to cum back after the nashinul annyversary.

'Wal,' ses I, 'Kernel, I can't promise, but I'll see how my rumatiz gets on.'

I shall pack up in a few days, onless sumthin onexpected occurs, and it may be the next time you heer from me, will be from Downingville. If you print this letter, I hope you'll apologize for its dulness, for figgers are mity dry readin to most peepul. However, ef they don't study into figgers about these days, it won't be long, I'me afeerd, before they'll be sorry they didn't.

Your friend,
MAJER JACK DOWNING.

[*From the Chicago Times.*]

THE RESULT IN ILLINOIS.

The grandest victory for the Federal Constitution as it is and the Federal Union as it was which has been achieved since the war began, and the greatest victory for sound Democratic principles in State government which has ever been achieved on this continent, was achieved yesterday in the city of Chicago and in the State of Illinois.

On the question of the adoption of the new Constitution, the majority in the city *for the new Constitution* is 903! and in the State it will probably reach, and may exceed, 20,000!! It was a political issue—made so by the Republican leaders and by every Republican newspaper organ in the State. *The Democracy accepted the issue;* BEHOLD THE RESULT.

It has been a fiercely fought contest by the Republican leaders and newspaper organs, and billings of the army announcing to $520,000,000. [illegible] of the Constitutional convention in January. The Convention contained a majority of Democrats, and this of itself determined the Republican hostility to it, and to the constitution which it should make, whatever that constitution might be. The majority of the Convention were denounced as a band of secession conspirators, and the Constitution has never been alluded to by a Republican newspaper in any more gracious terms than as a "secession ordinance," an "Egyptian swindle." an "accursed thing, and no known supporter of it has escaped the epithets of "Secessionist" and "traitor." And the result of the election, according to the Republican leaders, and according to these Republican newspapers, was to decide whether Illinois is a Loyal or Secession State.

And other elements entered the contest. The whole power of the Federal Government, so far as the republican members of Congress from this State could exert that power; the whole power of the State government; the whole power of the banks, stumptail and otherwise; the power of the railroads, locomotive and horse; the power of the express companies; the power of the stumptail judiciary here in Chicago—all these powers joined the republican partisan in opposition to the new Constitution, and joined in the cry of "secession ordinance," "Egyptian swindle," "accursed thing."

Behold, we say, the result: *Nine hundred and three majority* FOR *the Constitution in the city, and twenty or thirty thousand* FOR *in the State.*

But let not the rebels of the South for a moment accept the Republican interpretation of the result. Let them not look for the slightest aid and comfort in the result. The cry of "secession ordinance" was the invention of Northern secessionists. It was simply to frighten the timid from the support of a Constitution that declares with the most solemn emphasis for the Union, now and forever, and against secession whether it be by Southern or Northern rebels. The result is a declaration of undying and uncompromising war alike upon Southern secession and Northern abolition.

Illinois is to-day a Democratic State, more firmly, if possible, than she has ever been before. In this election she has opened the campaign of 1862. She has set an example for her sister States, only by following which can this war be brought to a successful close, the Federal Constitution preserved, and the Federal Union restored. As Illinois pronounced yesterday, so will she pronounce in November. The faith she declared yesterday, she will cling to as a mariner clings to the last plank.

THE NIGGER.

The men, the political party, in Illinois who have been accustomed to appeal as "men and brethren" to the negro, failed to make the fight in his behalf yesterday which the negro had a right to expect.—The majority against the negro, in all his phases, will be vastly greater than for the new Constitution. The people of Illinois have decided, by a vast majority:

That no negro or mulattoes shall hereafter come into this State;

That negroes now in the State shall not vote nor hold office;

That the Legislature shall pass laws prohibiting negroes from coming to and settling in the State.

Chicago voted against the negro, in all his phases, by perhaps two thousand majority!

"Tommy, what is longitude?"
"A clothes-line, father."
"Prove it, Tommy."
"Because it stretches from pole to pole," said young hopeful.

YOUTHFUL BRAVERY.

The following account of an incident of the battle near Pittsburg Landing is given by one who is enabled to vouch for its entire authenticity:

In the battle at Pittsburg Landing young Martin Beem, of Alton, Illinois, scarce 18 years old, was a sergeant in the Thirteenth Missouri, having entered the regiment as a private. On that fatal Sunday the color bearer was shot down at his side; he caught up the flag and carried it through the day, and slept that night with its folds around him. The next morning his captain appointed him a second lieutenant *pro tem.* The first volley killed the first lieutenant, and Martin took his place. Soon after the lieutenant colonel fell, and the captain of Martin's company acted as major, leaving the young hero to carry the company through the battle, which he did most gallantly, and escaped unharmed. Young Martin Beem was in a printing office when the war broke out. He went to St. Louis and enlisted among the three months' volunteers. At the expiration of that service he enlisted for the war. We may hear more from him ere the war is over.

ADDRESS.

Citizen Soldiers, you go forth at your country's call, to uphold your country's honor, and preserve your institutions.

Permit a friend to give you a few hints by way of advice.

Cherish a deep feeling of dependence on Almighty God, who alone can shield you in the hour of danger and crown your mission with success.

Remember the Sabbath day and endeavor to keep it holy unto the Lord.

Be sure to carry your Bible with you, and use it as a book given to men to be a lamp unto their feet, and a light unto their path.

Seek to make your camp a christian camp, where daily prayer shall be offered to God.

Allow no vindictive or revengeful passion to have a place in your heart.

Let your very calling remind you that there is but a step between you and death.

Gen. Havelock was not the worse soldier being a devout Christian.

The great and good Washington discountenanced profane swearing in the army, both by precept and example.

"Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved." *Rev. Dr. Magd.*

THE YOUNG SOLDIER DYING.

"Bring me my knapsack," said a young soldier, who lay sick in one of the hospitals at Washington. "Bring me my knapsack."

"What do you want with your knapsack?" inquired the head lady of the band of nurses.

"I want my knapsack," again said the dying young man.

His knapsack was brought to him, and as he took it, his eye gleamed with pleasure and his face was covered all over with a smile, as he brought out from it his hidden treasures.

"There," said he "that is a Bible from my mother. And this—Washingtons farewell address—is the gift of my father. And this,"—his voice failed.

The nurse then looked down to see what it was and there was the face of a beautiful maiden.

"Now," said the dying young soldier, "I want you to put all these nicely under my pillow."

She did as she was requested, and the poor young man laid him down to die requesting that they should be sent to his parents when he was gone. Calm and joyful was he on dying.

It was only going from night to endless day—from death to eternal glory. So the young soldier died.

BEAUTIFUL ANSWERS.

A pupil of the Abbie Sicord gives the following extraordinary answers:

What is gratitude?
Gratitude is the memory of the heart.
What is hope?
Hope is the blossom of happiness.
What is the difference between hope and desire?
Desire is a tree in leaf; hope is a tree in flower, and enjoyment is a tree in fruit.
What is eternity?
A day without yesterday or to-morrow—a day without end.
What is time?
A line that has no end—a path that begins in the cradle and ends in the grave.
What is God?
The necessary being, the sun of eternity—the machinist of nature, the eye of justice, the matchless power of the Universe, and the soul of the world.
Does God reason?
Man reasons because he doubts; he celebrates—he desires. God is omniscient, he never doubts he therefore never reasons.

THE MEMORY OF A MOTHER.—When temptation appears and we are almost persuaded to wrong, how often a mother's word of warning will call to mind vows that are rarely broken. Yes, the memory of a mother has saved many a poor wretch from going astray. Tall grass may be growing over the hallowed spot where all her earthly remains repose; the dying leaves of autumn may be whirled over it, or the white mantle of winter may cover it from sight; yet the spirit of her, when he walks in the right path, appears, and gently, softly, mournfully calls him, when wandering off into the ways of error.

A venerable old wag by the name of Case, got married "out west" not long since, and he christened his first child "Interesting."

A lover often brings suit in the court of a lady's heart without being able to sue for an attachment.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, : : : : : : JULY 18, 1862.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
HON. ISAAC SLENKER,
OF UNION COUNTY.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. JAMES P. BARR,
OF ALLEGHANY COUNTY.

COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY,
JOHN CESSNA,
BEDFORD BOROUGH.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,
SAMUEL KETTERMAN,
BEDFORD BOROUGH.

DIS. ATTORNEY,
JOHN PALMER,
BEDFORD BOROUGH.

COMMISSIONER,
ANDREW CRISMAN,
NAPIER TP.

POOR DIRECTOR,
SOLOMON REIGHARD,
SNAKE SPRING TP.

AUDITOR,
JOHN H. BARTON,
E. PROVIDENCE TP.

☞The absence of the Editor will account for the sparseness of editorials in this number.

☞There is no war news of importance and we feel disinclined to cumber our columns with that which is unimportant.

THE CALL FOR MORE TROOPS.—Our readers are aware that the Governors of the non-slave-holding states (Massachusetts, Iowa, and Rhode Island excepted) made a recommendation to the President to call out more troops to aid in the "speedy" suppression of the rebellion. In accordance with this recommendation the President has issued a call for 300,000 additional volunteers. The letter of the Governors to the President and also the call of the latter, were unintentionally omitted from our columns during our absence. Had we been at our post, we would have published both, but we would also have accompanied them with the expression of our honest opinion that if 600,000 men (the number already in the field) cannot put down the rebellion, it is vain to bankrupt the country in order to raise 300,000 more. The "anaconda" system is evidently a mistake, as it exhausts our army without bringing the rebel states into submission. Besides, if we are to have a hundred thousand men here and fifty thousand there (as in the cases of McDowell's and Hunter's divisions) doing nothing but running off and sending back negro slaves, whilst McClellan is to find his way to Richmond with a force inadequate to the undertaking, it is our humble notion that we had better drop the grand snake program and proceed in some more active and energetic manner, which can be done without feeding the "anaconda" with 300,000 raw recruits.

HON. W. P. SCHELL.—The flattering vote received by this gentleman, in the late Democratic State Convention, before which he was presented by his numerous friends as a candidate for the nomination for Auditor General, is a handsome testimonial to his worth as a man and his standing as a Democrat. On the 4th ballot Mr. Schell had 32 votes and Mr. Slenker 33, this being the test ballot as between these two gentlemen, the delegates opposed to the re-nomination of Mr. Wright, of Philadelphia, (who ran up to 50 votes) concentrating, from that time forward, on Mr. Slenker, as Mr. Wright's strongest opponent, he however, leading Mr. Schell but *one vote*. Had Mr. Schell received but one vote more and Mr. Slenker but one vote less, on the 4th ballot, our favorite would, doubtless, have received the nomination.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.—We publish the Democratic State platform in this issue. Some "Republicans" are endeavoring to place a wrong construction upon the second and third resolutions of the series, alleging that they sustain Lincoln's administration. This is simply false. Those two resolutions sustain an "energetic prosecution of the war," "to the end that the Union may be restored and the *Constitution* and *laws* enforced throughout its whole extent." Now, Mr. Lincoln and the Republicans throw the Constitution to the dogs, trample the laws under foot, and, instead of prosecuting the war so as, if possible, to restore the Union, carry it on in such a manner as will render permanent disunion certain and inevitable.

BEDFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL.—We cannot refrain from saying a good word for this institution, which continues under the charge of Prof. J. W. DICKERSON, who will be assisted, during the coming session, by Mr. JOHN G. FISHER. *We know* that both these gentlemen are accomplished teachers, and if our testimony is not receivable on this subject, we need but refer the public to the success of Messrs. Dickerson and Fisher since their advent as teachers in this community, to establish the correctness of our assertion. The youth of Bedford are safe in their hands.

"SECESH" GUN.—We were shown, the other day, by Mr. Nich. Lyons, of this place, a rifled musket, taken from a rebel soldier, by Captain T. H. Lyons, in a recent fight on Stono river, S. C. It is a dangerous gun, of British manufacture.

COUNTY CORRESPONDENCE.

ST. CLAIR TP., July 12, 1862.

MR. EDITOR:

I see by looking over the Bedford *Inquirer* of the 4th and 11th inst., in each of those numbers, a short, but utterly false statement concerning the projected new township, which was to have been formed out of parts of Bedford, St. Clair and Union. Now, Mr. Editor, in order to give your readers an idea how this project was gotten up, and how it was defeated in the end, the writer of this will give you a correct and true statement from the beginning.

In the first place, as the *Inquirer* calls it, "the project" was not a Democratic one, but really gotten up by a certain Justice of the Peace and a certain other gas-bag, both black republicans, who made and framed the plan for a new township, stating to the writer if he would agree to take hold of this "project", and have the petitions, &c., gotten up, that they would not let the writer stick, but would agree to help him pay all costs that might be made in the matter, whether we got the new township or not. They also agreed to get every republican in that part of Union which would fall into the new township, to go for the division, if the writer would agree to get the Democrats of his parts of Union and St. Clair to do so, and in this way we could get one of the best townships in the county, and they in Union would be cut off from the ridge and mountain tax payers, who paid very little, and had nearly all the roads and schools to be kept up by the tax-payers of the lower end, and stated that the upper end had nearly all the children and they might see how they got them schooled. So the writer went to work and got all arranged to hold the election. When lo and behold! what did this 'Squire and his gas-bag coadjutor and a few more of the Republicans do, but go to work and make a calculation how the politics of the township would stand if so divided, when they found the old part of Union would be Democratic, as well as the new township. Well, this began to make them feel uneasy, and the said 'Squire cast a look ahead and got frightened at what he supposed to be cutting a stick to have himself well whipped with some day, seeing that his lease of office was not fixed for life. So the 'Squire and the gas-bag and a certain William, who was last spring badly beaten by the Democrats of old St. Clair, for School Director, along with a few more who are every spring looking up for some little township office from fence inspector to the justiceship, went to work, rode the township, saw every Republican, told them how matters might work some day if this project would succeed, and urged every one to be up and doing, day and night, to defeat this division. They even held night meetings, appointed men to go and see every Democrat at the upper end, urging on them not to go for the division, stating to them that their road and school taxes would be more than double, and they in the lower end felt for their interest, and hoped and prayed that they would not make a political matter out of it in any way; and thus the Democrats in the upper end, nearly all, were induced to vote against the division. And now they claim the defeat of a project started by themselves as a great Republican victory. So ends the getting up of the project by the Esquire and gas-bag of the new township.

The writer will also ask you, Mr. Editor, to say a word respecting Mr. Daniel Bradley's case. The Democrats never did, and I hope never will, desire to put a black, stinking negro on an equality with the white man. But, Mr. Editor, we like to see the *whites* have equal rights, let them be poor or rich, and Mr. Bradley is *not* a negro and I will agree to have him come into open court and let him sit side by side with certain Republicans who objected to him voting and let the judge, jury and the whole court say which is the whitest or looks the most like a negro. The writer knows those persons well, and judging from the looks, say lips, nose, blue eyes, straight hair, white skin, red cheeks, &c., Mr. Bradley would stand A No. 1; and the only reason why the Republicans try to disfranchise this youth and his father, is that they are Democrats and nothing else. Yet, I was told a few days ago, that there might be another reason given by one person for his opposition to young Bradley's vote. It appears that this person wanted to marry young Bradley's mother when a girl, but Mr. Bradley being much the best looking man, of course succeeded, to the great disgust and disappointment of his very white rival. Mr. John Bradley, the father of this young man, was a regular voter, to my own knowledge, in St. Clair township, until one fall when the whig politicians began to think there was going to be a tight election, and hence objected to his vote. No one being by, at the time, to investigate the case for him, and being a poor man, they scared him away, and he has never since offered to vote. The *Inquirer* also states that the Democrats pulled the *inevitable nigger* up to the polls to vote on the division of the new township. This is a lie of the deepest dye. No one asked Mr. Bradley to go, or to vote, but he went of his own free will. He asked me for a ticket and said that was going to be his first vote, as he was going to vote on age.

Mr. Editor, I desire through your columns, to ask the *Inquirer* to copy this, so that its readers may see a correct history of the new township "project," and the Bradley case as it stands.

THE WRITER.

[The following letter from a highly valued correspondent, should have appeared in our last, but was not received until after our paper was put to press.]

SOUTH WOODBURY, July 1st, 1862.

MR. EDITOR:

A few weeks have elapsed since I found leisure to pen a few lines for your interesting paper; and in the mean time, nothing attracting special attention has transpired. The sick soldiers of our place, who made their escape from the hospital at Winchester, when the rebel Gen. Jackson and his force so unexpectedly made their appearance in that place, have nearly all recovered from their illness, and one by one, they are leaving for Harrisburg, to receive instructions as to the where-abouts of their regiment. A report is popularly current that Capt. Brisban and Lieut. Burleigh have resigned, leaving their places to be filled by others.

There is naught to disturb the quietude that now reigns around us, save the merry music, produced by the mowers whetting their scythes, and now and then a shout of laughter sent up by these jolly sons of industry at the witty remarks, or pleasant joke of some one of the happy group. We are now in the midst of haymaking, and it affords us no little pleasure to state, that so far as we have been able to learn farmers are getting a much better yield of hay than they anticipated a few weeks ago.

Laboring hands are some-what scarce, but it is our impression that a sufficient number will be in readiness to cut the great harvest, which promises to be ready for the sickle in a few days. Myriads of insects are seen upon the wheat heads, but as yet no discernible injury has been done to the grain by them. Owing to the tangled state of the grain, more labor will be required to prepare the present harvest for the barn, than any one for several years previous. Much of the last year's crop of this and Middle Woodbury Township, has not yet been disposed of. Mr. Bare's Mills, one at Pattonsville and the other at Waterstreet, are in active operation, and Mr. Noble's Mill is doing an excellent business. In Middle Woodbury the Mills of George Potter, Jeremiah Mentzer, G. R. Barndollar, and Abraham Keagy, are all doing a lively business, which is a fair indication that we are in the grain growing portion of Bedford County and consequently in a land of plenty.

I am sorry to say that in the eastern part of our Township, there are a number of men who are in the habit of coming together on Sunday and playing cards. We know these gentlemen, (?) and we will publish their names—which would make a beautiful list of titular dignitaries—in due season, if they do not desist from the practice of this youth-alluring vice.

More anon, Yours truly
EKULF.

SOUTH WOODBURY, July 7th, 1862.

MR EDITOR:

The glorious *fourth* is passed; and how different were the numerous celebrations with us *this* year, from the grand display in Woodbury *last* year, where thousands of people rushed to witness the great sight, to feast upon the delicacies prepared for the occasion, to hear the music of the shrill fife, and the beat of the heart-stirring drum, and to listen to the peals of eloquence, that made the welkin ring, in favor of defending our constitutional rights. Since then our army has, in mighty numbers, marched to the field of battle, and to many glorious victories, so that a different order of things are requisite. We have said our celebrations on the fourth inst., were numerous. We were in sight of the hay fields of at least seven different farms, and in every visible hay-field, this *day-of-all-days* in our country's history, was celebrated with the same zeal and earnestness.

Your humble correspondent had the extreme gratification of loading—not powder into a cannon to be fired in honor of our country's anniversary, but—six large loads of hay to be stored away for the benefit of lowing kine, that shall seek their wonted stall, when bleak winter rolls his northern blasts over the land; and when naught shall be found on the bare bosom of earth to feed the hungry flocks.

Celebrations, like those held around us on the fourth inst., are fit emblems of the necessity of an economical administration in the affairs of our nation.

The honest, hardy and industrious portion of our people made use of the *fourth*, and they are making use of all *other* days of clement weather, to meet the coming wants of our country, the great tax, which must soon be earned and paid, not by contractors and public plund erers, but by the brawny shouldered farmers and mechanics, who contribute more to the real wealth of the nation, than all the host of boasted party statesmen, who throng the halls of our public functionaries, to prey upon the spoils of office.

We feel that in spending our national day as we have done that our course has been more prudent and profitable, than the one pursued by the parties having the management of affairs at the capital, whence one day a proclamation for a day of thanksgiving and prayer issues and the *next* perhaps, are issued cards of invitation for guests to attend a ball at the White House.

More at leisure. EKULF.

For the Gazette.

Meeting of the Bedford Bar.

At a meeting of the members of the Bedford bar, held at the Court House, on Tuesday afternoon, 15th inst., John Mower, Esq., was called to the chair, and John Palmer, Esq., chosen secretary. Hon. Alexander King, stated the object of the meeting, and submitted the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

RESOLVED, That we have heard with emotions of profoundest grief, of the death of O. H. Gaither, Esq., a young, but most promising member of the Bedford Bar, whose learning and talents, had he been spared, would have adorned the profession and made him a useful and prominent citizen.

RESOLVED, That the circumstances attending his death, add a distinguished lustre to his brief career.—He was amongst the first to volunteer his services in defense of his country, and went forth a private soldier, in the ranks, from which he was promoted, on account of his zeal and intelligence, to Adjutant of the Regiment. He fell amidst a perfect storm of shot and shell, in the battle of the 27th ultimo, before Richmond.

RESOLVED, That as a feeble tribute to his memory, and as a testimonial of our consideration of his position and character as a lawyer, as well as of his services and sacrifices as a patriot and christian soldier, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to his parents and family.

RESOLVED, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Somerset and Bedford Papers.

On motion, Hon. Alexander King, Job Mann, Esq., John P. Reed, Esq., Hon. Sam'l. L. Russell and Hon. Wm. P. Schell were appointed a committee to transmit a copy of the above resolutions to the parents of the deceased.

Resolutions

Adopted by the Democratic State Convention, at Harrisburg, July 4, 1862.

WHEREAS, The American Constitution was ordained and established by our fathers, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to posterity; therefore,

1st *Resolved*, That the only object of the Democratic party is the *restoration* of the Union as it was, the *preservation* of the *Constitution as it is*.

2d *Resolved*, That to the end that the Union be restored, and the Constitution and laws enforced throughout its whole extent, we pledge our hearty and unqualified support to the Federal Government in the energetic prosecution of the existing war.

3d *Resolved*, That the true and only object of the war is to restore the Union and enforce the laws. Such a purpose alone is worthy the awful sacrifice which it costs us of life and of treasure; with such a purpose *alone* can we hope for success. And those who from sectional feeling or party or private motives would give any other direction to the efforts of our armies are unjust and unworthy to be entrusted with power, and would cause all our exertions, extraordinary and unparalleled as they are, to prove futile in the end.

4th *Resolved*, That we justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades some of the departments of the Federal Government, and that a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest the systematic plunder of the public treasury by favored partizans and that in view of the recent startling developements of frauds and corruptions at the Federal metropolis and throughout the country that we hold an entire change of administration to be imperatively demanded.

5th *Resolved*, That the party fanaticism or crime, whichever it may be called, that seeks to turn the slaves of Southern States loose to overrun the North and enter into competition with the white laboring masses, thus degrading and insulting their manhood, by placing them on an equality with negroes in their occupation, is insulting to our race, and merits our most emphatic and unqualified condemnation.

7th *Resolved*, That we *denounce Northern Abolitionism* and *Southern* Secession as the co-operating sources of our present *calamities*—alike *treasonable* to the Constitution and *inimical* to the Union. The only way to a restored Union and a *respected* Constitution with returning peace and prosperity is through the overthrow of both.

7th *Resolved*, That the Democracy of Pennsylvania is equally opposed to all sectional legislation and geographical parties, which base their hope for continued partizan success on the agrarianism of emancipation and hypocritical philanthropy of abolition: because neither is known to the Constitution, and both are intended to aid disunion and subvert the Constitution and to prevent the restoration of unity, peace, and concord among States and people.

8th *Resolved*, That the Constitution and the laws are sufficient for any emergency, and that the suppression of the freedom of speech and of the press, and the unlawful arrest of citizens and the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in violation of the Constitution in States where the civil authorites are unimpeded, is most dangerous to civil liberty, and should be resisted at the ballot-box by every freeman in the land.

9th *Resolved*, That this is a Government of white men, and was established exclusively for the white race; that the negro race are not entitled to and ought not to be admitted to political or social equality with the white race, but that it is our duty to treat them with kindness and consideration, as an inferior and dependent race; that the right of the several States to determine the position and duties of the race is a sovereign right, and the pledges of the Constitution require us, as loyal citizens, not to interfere therewith.

10th *Resolved*, That Congress has no power to deprive any person of his property for any criminal offence, unless that person has been first duly convicted of the offence by the verdict of a jury; and that all the acts of Congress like those lately passed by the House of Representatives, which assume to forfeit or confiscate the estates of men for offences of which they have not been convicted upon due trial by jury, are unconstitutional, and lead to oppression and tyranny. We find no justification for such acts that the crimes committed in the prosecution of the rebellion are of unexampled atrocity; nor is there any such justification as State necessity known to our Government or laws.

11th *Resolved*, That the Constitution and Union and the laws must be preserved and maintained in all their proper and rightful supremacy, and that the rebellion now in arms against them must be suppressed and put down, and that it is our duty to use all constitutional measures necessary and proper to that end.

12th *Resolved*, That the soldiers composing our armies merit the warmest thanks of the nation. Their country called, and nobly did they respond. Living, they shall know a nation's gratitude; wounded, a nation's care, and dying, they shall live in our memories, and monuments shall be raised to teach posterity to honor the patriots and heroes who offered their lives at their country's altar. Their widows and orphans shall be adopted by the nation, to be watched over, and cared for as objects truly worthy a nation's guardianship.

The Mismanagement and Mismanagers of the War Department.

There is a time to keep silence and a time to speak. The campaign has concluded with our repulse from before Richmond. The campaign to come will require new troops, new plans and new combinations, with, perhaps, new emergencies, or foreign complications. The time has come, therefore, to expose, rebuke and correct the errors and mismanagement of the past, in order to secure a thorough reformation for the future.

The weak point of the nation is the War Department. From the gross errors, reckless mismanagement and criminal intrigues which have disgraced that department can be traced all the disasters, all the defeats, all the repulses which our arms have sustained. The errors of the War Department have been of a threefold character: errors caused by ignorance and incapacity; errors caused by personal and political jealousies and intrigues, and errors caused by fanatical abolitionism. Some of the blunders of the Secretary of War and his advisers appear instigated by a combination of all of these faults. We shall endeavor, however, to sufficiently distinguish them, and to demonstrate by results that either an ignoramus, an intriguant or a fanatic is unfit for a Secretary of War. How much less qualified, then, is a man who combines these three unpopular characters? And we must state in advance that it will not do for President Lincoln to attempt to father Stanton's blunders, as he endorsed Cameron's extravagance. The people will allow such self-devotion for once; but if it be too often renewed the people may take the President at his word. It is better to change a Cabinet officer than a President. No Executive has a right to sacrifice himself in the respect of the people in order to save the credit of an unpopular subordinate.

To first refuse, then accept, then again refuse, and then again call for recruits, was an error of ignorance, conceit and incapacity. Of the same character is the error of not receiving all recruits and organizing them in camps of instruction, so as to have them prepared in case of emergency. It is an error of incapacity to take State troops to Washington and keep them there, on some trifling punctilio, without being sworn in, and consequently without pay. No business man hangs his worst goods at the door of his store; but the Secretary of War scatters his hospitals throughout all our large cities, places them next to the recruiting offices in our parks, and expects men to enlist with all the horrid mutilations of war staring at and discouraging them. New recruits consider it an honor to belong to a veteran regiment of tried valor; but such regiments, when decimated in battle, are not filled up, but are allowed to dissolve and merge into other regiments. Thus the prestige, the *eclat*, the experience of the veterans are lost to the raw recruits, who are obliged to form new and raw regiments, like some in Casey's brigade at Fair Oaks. The Secretary of War makes no provision for accident or emergency, and issues a call for three hundred thousand troops, not just before a battle, when the people are enthusiastic, but just on the heels of a repulse, when the people are depressed. When Stanton divided McClellan's command he himself assumed the practical direction of the campaign. The people knew and the press announced that Jeff. Davis was massing all his troops at Richmond, just as a good business man concentrates his means where he finds the best investment. The Secretary of War could not understand this. Consequently our troops at James Island retreated from a foe who had gone to Richmond; our troops in the Shenandoah built intrenchments against Jackson, who had gone to Richmond; our troops at the West stood on the defensive against Beauregard, who had gone to Richmond; and Burnside sought in vain for the North Carolina rebels, who had also gone to Richmond. McClellan was, therefore, overwhelmed. Now let the Secretary of War reverse his policy, and call our troops from the West, the South and the East, to reinforce McClellan, and the rebels will reconquer Corinth, Memphis, Newbern, the Shenandoah and Hilton Head, by returning as hastily as they left. This is not strategy, but simple common sense. We hope Secretary Stanton will not thus complete his long list of blunders through ignorance, conceit and incapacity.

Omitting for the present references to the extravagance and corruption in financial and contract matters which are openly charged upon the War Department, we have space only to refer briefly to the official errors from personal and political jealousies and abolition intrigues. The public no longer doubt that certain parties in Congress and the Cabinet regard this war as a mere machine to make Presidents and achieve emancipation. Every general officer, therefore, who distinguishes himself or adopts a decisive policy, is at once attacked, and, if possible, disgraced by this half political, half abolition clique. McClellan's plans have been disastrously disarranged. Fremont was supported in Missouri when he ought to have been removed, removed when he ought to have been supported, and appointed to the Shenandoah when he should have been kept in retirement. Banks and McDowell have been sacrificed. Butler has managed New Orleans so well that it is said the War Department has rebuked him. Hunter is first ordered, and then forbidden, to arm negroes, and is accordingly disgusted. Dupont is kept idle at Hilton Head, while Goldsborough, who was impliedly rebuked by the President for not destroying the Merrimac, keeps our iron-clads idle in James river. Farragut is detained weeks before Vicksburg, because ignorant of the capture of Memphis and the existence of Davis and Ellet's fleets. Incompetent officers kept down by the influence of these political and abolition wirepullers. Is this war? What other government ever assailed its own generals in the field? What other Secretary of War would have forced the President to go to West Point and submit McClellan's plans to General Scott's supervision? How much longer must the people endure this transformation of a war for the Union into a political squabble and an abolition intrigue? We all feel sure that President Lincoln is honest and well-meaning. How much longer, then, will he allow himself to be deluded—to be separated from the people—to be misrepresented and misled by these intriguers? How much longer will he allow our brave soldiers to be sacrificed? How much longer will he permit defeats? The crisis demands the sublimest statesmanship, and we seem to have no statesmen in the country.

We express but the opinion of the people when we suggest the removal of Secretary Stanton, who, rightly or wrongly, is unanimously regarded as the tool of the Abolitionists, the organizer of disasters, the author of defeats. The President may rest assured that the Secretary of War distracts the confidence of the public, and that his mere retention in office delays enlistments and discourages enthusiasm. The people desire, also, the suppression of abolition traitors, who injure the Union cause by their intrigues, by their public utterances and by their asserted familiarity with the President, who has more to fear from Charles Sumner than from Jeff. Davis. Abolitionists cannot take an oath to support the Union as it is without deserting their abolitionism; and thus abolitionism is proven to be treason.—The President, General Scott, General McClellan and General Halleck should consult, and arrange a new campaign, and the President should see to it that it is carried out, and our generals supported firmly against all cabals. Thus reassured for the future, the people will contentedly endure the prolongation of the war, the increased expenditures of men and means, and the possible foreign interventions which past official errors have brought upon us. Thus will the Union be speedily and gloriously restored.—*New York Hearld.*

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW YORK, July 13.—The steamer McClellan and Tradewind bring New Orleans papers of July 4th.

Gen. Butler had suspended the functions of the city councils. Bureaus of finance and of streets and landings, consisting of three members each, had been appointed, among whom the duties of councils are divided.

Provisions, vegetables and fruit are now freely allowed to come to the city by vessels.

Two men, named Fidel Keller and John W. Anderson, were sent to Ship Island for confinement with hard labor, for having exhibited bones, alleged to be those of Yankee soldiers, fashioned into personal ornaments. A Mrs. Phillips, who laughed at and mocked the remains of Lieutenant Dekay, during the passage of the funeral procession, was also imprisoned at Ship Island.

A military celebration was to take place on Independence Day.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Senate has passed the confiscation bill, as agreed to by the House of Representatives. Only two Republicans—Browning of Illinois and Cowan of Pennsylvania—voted against it. Senator Collamer, of Vermont, did not vote. The bill now requires only the signature of the President to become a law.

☞Congress has passed an appropriation of $12,000 to send Commissioners or Ministers to Hayti and Liberia; but nothing for the maimed and mutilated soldiers.

FROM RICHMOND.

Rebel Accounts of the late Battle.

Jeff Davis Claiming a Victory.

&c. &c. &c. &c.

BALTIMORE, July 13.—The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 7th and 8th insts., was received this morning by the American.

The *Dispatch* admits that Gen. McClellan has secured the safety of his army in a most masterly manner. The number of federal prisoners is stated at four thousand six hundred, who are confined in the tobacco warehouses.

The following names of wounded federal officers are given:

Capt. S. J. Thompson, Twenty-second Massachusetts.

Capt. C. A. Woodworth, Forty-fifth New York.

Lieutenant C. A. Jones, First Sharp-shooters.

Captain Charles Boetelle, Seventh New York.

Lieutenant James Brown, Sixty-second Pennsylvania.

Capt. John Pollard, Fifth Michigan.

Lieutenant Stephen Long, Seventh New York.

David Prince, Brigade Surgeon.

Lieutenant Robert Allen, United States Cavalry.

President Davis has issued an address to the rebel army, saying that although they were greatly outnumbered by the enemy they have won a great and glorious victory.

A grand final battle was expected up to Tuesday morning, but the reporters were shut out from the lines and nothing could be learned.

The Petersburg *Express*, of Monday, says that from 15,000 to 20,000 reinforcements had reached Gen. McClellan, and that the James river was almost bridged with transports.

—DIED—

MOCK.—On the 30th day of June, George Mock, of St. Clair Township, aged 80 years, 1 month, and 22 days.

FICKES.—On the 1st inst., of Diptheria John Henry Fickes, son of Valentine and Elizabeth Fickes, aged 6 years, 8 months, and 4 days.

POORMAN.—On July 3d, at Schellsburg, Miss Catharine Poorman, in the 38th year of her age.

POORMAN.—On July 4, at Schellsburg Mr. Jacob Poorman, (father of the above) in the 68th year of his age.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Abscesses of many years standing, have yielded under a short course of these anti-septic and detergent medicines. The Ointment cleanses the sore of all irritating purulent matter and imbues the fibres and tissues with new life and vigor, while the Pills purifying the blood, neutralize the noxious humors and expel them from the system.—In skin diseases of whatever character, tumors, old sores, ulcerated legs, &c., the action of these remedies is safe and certain. Sold by all Druggists at 25c., 62c., and $1 per box or pot. 168

New Advertisements.

Bedford English School.

J. W. DICKERSON, Principal,
J. G. FISHER, Assistant.

Fall quarter begins Aug. 18, and continues 11 weeks.

CHARGES: Principal's room, $5.00; Assistant's room $2.00 to $4.00, according to studies pursued.

A Normal class will be formed and instruction given daily in the Theory and Practice of Teaching.

Good boarding can be had at from $1.50 to $2.00 per week.

No pupil will be taken for less time than a quarter, nor will any deduction be made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness.

Rooms in the Union School-house. Pupils will have the use of all necessary apparatus, Maps, Globes, Charts, &c.

Bedford, July 18, 1862.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the books, vendue list, &c., of the estate of John S. Statler, deceased, are placed in the hands of John Smith, Esq., in Schellsburg, for settlement and collection.

SAMUEL G. STATLER, *Adm'r.*
July 18. *With the Will annexed.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to distribute the money in the hands of William Keeffe, administrator d. b. n., c. t. a., of John Keeffe, late of Bedford township, dec'd., will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Monday, the 4th day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, at his office in the borough of Bedford, when and where all parties interested can attend.

JOHN P. REED, *Auditor.*
July 18, 1862.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the account of John W. Crisman, administrator of the estate of Miranda Rickel, dec'd., O. E. Shannon appointed auditor to settle the exceptions to said account, report the facts and make distribution. Notice is hereby given to all parties interested, that I will attend to the duties of the above appointment at my office in Bedford, on Friday, the 22d day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

O. E. SHANNON, *Auditor.*
July 18, 1862.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

John Cessna, Esq. vs. Joseph Leasure & John Gordon. } In the Common Pleas of Bedford county, No. 6, February Term, 1862. On motion of O. E. Shannon, Esq., J. P. Reed appointed auditor to make distribution, &c. The undersigned will attend to the duties of the above appointment at his office, in the borough of Bedford, on Friday, the 22d day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend.

JOHN P. REED, *Auditor.*
July 18, 1862.

BAD NEWS AND GOOD NEWS.

Richmond is not yet taken, Beauregard has not been surrounded, nor was peace declared on the 9th of June. In consequence of which Cotton Goods of all kinds have advanced 50 per cent. in New York and Philadelphia. But in order that those in want of articles, in that line, may be accommodated at *reasonable rates*, J. B. FARQUHAR, *Mann's Corner, Juliana street*, will sell for 30 days at OLD PRICES.

Remember, now is the time to call, as all kinds of goods will certainly advance.

July 18, 1862.

ESTATE OF JONATHAN HORTON, *dec'd.*

All persons interested in the estate of Jonathan Horton, late of the borough of Bedford, deceased, are hereby notified that the undersigned, appointed auditor by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to report the facts and make distribution of funds in the hands of Oliver Horton, administrator of the estate of said deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Mann & Spang, in the borough of Bedford, on Tuesday the 19th day of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

G. H. SPANG, *Auditor.*

July 18, 1862.

Public Sale of

DANIEL SLEIGHTER'S REAL ESTATE
IN MONROE TOWNSHIP.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer for sale, on the premises, in Monroe township, on Saturday, August 16, 1862, the following described Real Estate, to wit: The Real Estate of which the said Daniel Sleighter died seized, containing 210¾ acres, neat measure, adjoining lands of Jeremiah Shaw, John Mearkle, Jonas Williams heirs, William Clark, Daniel Sleighter, jr., and others. The improvements are a Three Story Weather-boarded Log House, Log Barn, Blacksmith Shop, Spring House, and other buildings. Two orchards of about 150 trees of choice fruit. About 140 acres cleared, of which 12 acres, at least, are meadow, the balance is well timbered. The property is well watered and contains a good spring close to the house.

Terms—One-third at confirmation of sale, and balance in two equal yearly payments without interest.

SOLOMON FEIGHT,
NICHOLAS SLEIGHTER,
July 18, 1862.—at Administrators.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

All persons are hereby cautioned against hunting, fishing, cutting timber, making roads, &c., on the premises of the subscriber, residing in Bedford township, as the law will hereafter be enforced against all offenders.

FREDERICK SCHNEBLEY.

July 11, 1862—3t.

Stray Cow.

Came trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber residing in Bedford borough, on the 28th of June last, a red and white cow, with crumpled horns and short tail, supposed to be from 8 to 10 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of as the law directs.

A. J. DISHONG.

July 11, 1862.—3t

Examiner's Notice.

In the matter of the application of Mrs. Jane Craine for a rule to take depositions, in perpetuam memorium rei, on motion, J. P. Reed appointed examiner. The undersigned will attend to the duties of this appointment on Friday the 15th day of August next, at the house of Paul Mock, in Claysburg, Blair county, beginning at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where the widow and heirs of Robert McKnight, John P. McKnight and James McKnight, dec'd., and all others interested can attend.

JOHN P. REED, Exam'r.

July 11, 1862.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the exceptions to the petition of David Evans, for partition of the Real Estate of James Burns, deceased, the undersigned appointed Commissioner to take the testimony and report the facts, hereby notifies the parties interested that he has fixed upon the 11th day of August, 1862, at 10 o'clock, for attending to the duties of said appointment, at his office in Bedford.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
July 11, 1862. Commissioner.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Having made such arrangements as enable me to procure at once Pensions, Bounty Money, Back pay, &c., I beg to call the attention of those interested, to the following:—All disabled soldiers, the widows or miner children of soldiers, who die or have been killed in the service, are entitled to pensions; the widows or other legal heirs of soldiers who die or are killed in the service, are entitled to the $100 bounty.

☞All claims are carefully examined by the department, and it is of the greatest importance, to claimants, to employ none but careful and experienced counsel, if they wish to avoid delay. All cases entrusted to my care, are attended to at once, and all letters answered by return mail, *and no charge is made until the Pension is granted.*

☞Persons entitled to the $100 Bounty, can have their claims cashed, on application at my office. Attorneys and Pension Agents, writing for Blank forms, and requisite printed instructions, also persons desiring counsel to enable them to locate lands under the provisions of the late Homestead Act, should enclose a fee. Address (with stamp,)

M. A. CANDERS, Att'y. at Law,
Greensburg, Pa.

July 4, 1862.—3m

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

All persons are hereby notified not to trespass, by hunting, fishing or otherwise, upon the Bedford Mineral Springs property, as in future the law will be enforced against all offenders.

E. L. ANDERSON, Pres't.

July 4, 1862.—3t.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

All persons are hereby warned not to trespass upon the premises of the undersigned, by hunting, fishing, or otherwise, under penalty of the law.

JOSEPH MORTIMORE, MARY NYCUM,
V. V. WERTZ, JOHN McVICKER,
ISAAC CLARK, HUGH B WERTZ,
PETER WERTZ, JOHN KINTON.

July 4, 1862.*

Glass Fruit Jars.

Blymire & Son are now offering for sale the best and MOST RELIABLE SELF SEALING FRUIT JAR ever brought before the public.

Having the *right* to sell these jars, being patented, they are the only firm in town offering them to the public.

HARDWARE, OILS, PAINTS, &c., at lowest CASH prices.

GEO. BLYMIRE & SON.

July 4, 1862.

Attention, Farmers!

A prime lot of SHAD, MACKEREL and HERRING, for sale at Farquhar's New Store.

June 28, '62.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

MANN & SPANG.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

Dental Remedies

ARE

THE BEST IN THE WORLD,

INSURING

FINE TEETH & A SWEET BREATH.

AND

CURING TOOTHACHE AND NEURALGIA.

Do you wish to be blessed with and admired for PEARLY WHITE and Sound TEETH? Use DR. WM. B. HURD'S UNRIVALLED TOOTH POWDER, warranted free from acid, alkali, or any injurious substance. Price 25 cents per box.

☞Beware of the ordinary cheap Tooth Powders, which whiten but destroy.

Do you wish to be certain that your BREATH is pure, sweet, and agreeable to husband or wife, lover or friends? Use DR. HURD'S CELEBRATED MOUTH WASH. Price, 37 cents per bottle.

This astringent wash is also the best remedy in the world for CANKER, BAD BREATH, BLEEDING GUMS, SORE MOUTH, etc. It has cured hundreds.

Do you, or your children suffer from TOOTHACHE? Get DR. HURD'S MAGIC TOOTHACHE DROPS. Price, 15 cents per bottle.

Are you afflicted with NEURALGIA? Get DR W. B. HURD'S NEURALGIA PLASTERS. The most effective and delightful remedy known.

They do not adhere nor blister, but soothe and charm pain away. Try them. Price, 18 and 37 cents. Mailed on receipt of price.

Do you wish a complete set of DENTAL REMEDIES and a TREATISE ON PRESERVING TEETH? Get DR. W. B. HURD'S DENTAL TREASURY, the neatest and most valuable present that one friend can make to another. Price, $1. Sent by express on receipt of price.

For sale at all the best stores throughout the country.

CAUTION.—As there are dealers who take advantage of our advertisements to impose upon their customers inferior preparations, it is necessary to insist upon having what you call for, and you will GET THE BEST, thoroughly tested, and prepared by an experienced and scientific Dentist, Treasurer of the New York State Dentist's Association, and Vice-President of the New York City Dental Society.

Address

WM. B. HURD & CO., New York.

DR. HURD'S DENTAL REMEDIES ARE FOR SALE IN THIS PLACE BY

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S
NEW FURNITURE POLISH.

Prepared from an improved recipe by the proprietor of the "BROTHER JONATHAN POLISH," is certified by all the leading New York Furniture Dealers and Piano-Forte Makers to be the best in the world for Removing Scratches, Marks, and Dirt, and restoring a high and lasting gloss to all kinds of Varnished work, from Furniture to Leather. It is cheaper and better than Varnish, dries immediately, and is easily applied. With a piece of Canton Flannel and a bottle or two of this NEW FURNITURE POLISH, a Housekeeper can work magic in the furniture of a house and keep it looking like new. Now is the time to "shine up" your Tables, Chairs, Desks, Pianos, Picture Frames, Carriages, etc., and make them look 50 per cent. better. This is true economy. For sale by Furniture Dealers and Storekeepers generally. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Depot No. 1, Spruce Street, New York. SPECIAL AGENTS WANTED. ADDRESS, BOX 1972, NEW YORK P. O.

The HOUSEKEEPER'S NEW FURNIRURE POLISH is for sale here by

GREAT BOOK IN PRESS.

THRILLING INCIDENTS
OF THE
GREAT REBELLION;
OR,
The Heroism of our Soldiers & Sailors.

ILLUSTRATED.

1 vol., large 12mo. Price, $1.25.

The critics and the public are right in predicting that this will surpass, in graphic narrative, exciting interest, and extensive popularity, all other histories of the War for the Union. Its theme will be the heroic daring, patient suffering, and hairbreadth escapes of our soldiers and sailors, and its incidents will form the theme of conversation at innumerable firesides for years to come. It will contain, in addition to its stirring details, the philosophical Analysis of the Causes of the War, by JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY, LL. D., Author of "The Rise of the Dutch Republic," etc., the dates of all the important events from John Brown raid, and an accurate and revised account of the principle battles, with engravings.

One third the proceeds of all Subscriptions sent direct to us will be given for the Relief of Disabled Soldiers, and all persons who wish a copy of the work, and also to benefit the soldiers, should send their name and address at once. Also, any officer or private, or person in any section of the country, having knowledge of a heroic act or stirring incident, will oblige us by sending us an account of it.

BOOKSELLERS, POSTMASTERS, and CANVASSING AGENTS will be furnished with a Subscription Prospectus, on application to the Publishers.

☞*A liberal commission given to soldiers desiring to act as agents in taking subscription.*

II.

THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES FROM 1608 TO 1860.

By Dr. J. LEANDER BISHOP. 2 vols., 8vo. Vol. I. now ready, Vol. II. nearly ready.

This is probably the largest and most important work now in the American press.

We have also just published new editions of the following useful and popular books:

THE BUSINESS MAN'S LEGAL ADVISER: or, How to Save Money, by Conducting business according to Law, as expounded by the Best and Latest Authorities. 400 pp., sheep. Price, $1.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDUSTRY; or, A THOUSAND CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY. Cloth, $1. This has been published in England.

Every business man and clerk should have these books. They will pay the buyer a hundred fold. Every parent should get them for their sons.

All these books are mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price. We pay particular attention to mailing books, wrapping them carefully, and will procure and send, postpaid, any book anywhere on receipt of publishers' price and six stamps. Address

FREEDLEY & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New York.

PIANOS.—Persons who wish to buy a Piano of the best makers will be shown how they can save a handsome sum in the purchase if they address PIANO, care JOY, COE & Co., *Publishers' Agents, New York P. O.* July 11th '62. 1 y.

W. M. HALL. JOHN PALMER.

HALL & PALMER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

☞Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to there care. Office on Julianna Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.)

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JACOB REED, G. W. RUPP, J. J. SCHELL,

REED, RUPP AND SCHELL,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

☞DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Job Mann, Hon. John Cessna, and John Mower, Bedford Pa., R. Forward, Somerset, Bunn, Raiguel & Co., Phil. J. Watt & Co., J. W. Corley, & Co., Pittsburg.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

Whereas Daniel McDonald, late of Union township, deceased, died seized of the following real estate, to wit: One tract of land situate in St. Clair and Union townships, being the mansion farm, containing fifty acres, more or less, adjoining lands of John McDonald's heirs, Conrad Claycomb's heirs and John Claycomb: Also, one other tract of land situate in St. Clair township, and containing one hundred and forty six acres, more or less, adjoining lands of John Claycomb, George Vickroy, John McDonald's heirs and Thomas Blackburn, leaving a widow, Alice McDonald, still living, and issue, viz: James McDonald and Henry McDonald, residing in Bedford county, and two grand children, sons of the eldest son, Daniel M'Donald, dec'd., to wit: James McDonald, residing in Clayton, state of Iowa, and Daniel M'Donald, of Union township, Bedford county, now in the U. S. Army.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given that in pursuance of a Writ of partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an inquisition or valuation on the premises, on Monday, the 28th June 1862, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, July 4, '62.

MANHOOD;
HOW LOST: HOW RESTORED.

Just published in a sealed Envelope. Price six cents.

A LECTURE ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT & RADICAL cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the *Green Book, &c.*

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing,

DR. CHAS. J. C. KLINE,
127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box, 4586.
July 4, 1862 —1y.

Notice in Partition.

Joseph Wigfield,
vs.
Rachel Johnston and Paul Johnston, John Wigfield, Jeremiah Smith and Mary Smith, his wife, Thomas Conrad and Nancy Conrad, his wife, Rachel Wigfield, Jacob Conrad & Milla, his wife, Stephen Seigle and Dan'l Sleighter, guardian of John Seigle, Gabriel Seigle and Theresa Seigle, his wife, and Noah Wigfield.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, No. 1, May Term, 1862.

Breve de Partitione Facienda.

Notice is hereby given to the above named parties, that by virtue of the aforementioned writ of partition, an inquest will be held and taken upon the premises therein described, being all that messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Southampton township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Philip Clingaman, on the East, John Wigfield on the West, and Jacob Conrad on the South, containing about two hundred acres, and being the same land conveyed by George R. H. Davis, High Sheriff of Bedford county, by deed dated 27th January, 1828, recorded in Record Book S, page 419, in the Recorder's office at Bedford, to John Gump; and the same land conveyed by said John Gump to Valentine Barthelow, by deed dated September 1, 1832, recorded in same book page 421, and the same which said Valentine Barthelow, by deed dated 13th December, 1836, recorded in same book, page 421, assigned and conveyed to the children of his daughter Rachel, intermarried with Benjamin Wigfield, said children and their heirs, &c., being the parties to this suit, on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1862, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of making partition or valuation and appraisement of said Real Estate, as in the said writ required, at which time and place said parties can attend if they think proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, June 27, 1862.—6t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration with the Will annexed, of John S. Statler late of Napier township, dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber, residing in St. Clairsville, all persons indebted to said estate are notified and required to make immediate payment, and those having claims on said estate can produce them duly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL G. STATLER, Adm'r.,
June 27.—6tat. With the Will annexed.

NEW FIRM.
BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

Josiah Baughman and Bro. having taken John A. Gump as a partner in the Foundry business, will continue under the firm of

BAUGHMAN, GUMP & CO.,

to fill all orders for *CASTINGS* of every description as well as MACHINERY of all kinds in our line of business. Repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and on the shortest notice. All our work is WARRANTED.

We manufacture Cooking, Parlor and Ten Plate STOVES, and in addition to stoves of our own make we will keep on hand and furnish to order all kinds of stoves from the best Eastern manufactories. We have, also, a TIN SHOP connected with the above, and we are confident we can sell

Stoves, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, as low as the lowest.

In the room formerly occupied by Simon S. Shafer as a dry goods store, we have opened a fine assortment of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERS AND SHOEMAKERS' FINDINGS, CARPENTERS' TOOLS, CEDAR WARE, BRUSHES, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., &c., &c.

Celebrated Self Adjusting Clothes Wringer.

This is the greatest invention of the day for ladies. We are the only authorized agents of Bedford county for the sale of this splendid invention. Call and see it in operation, ladies!

TERMS:—Cash or produce, except to prompt paying customers, but in no case will longer credit than six months be given.

BAUGHMAN, GUMP & Co.

June 27, 1862.

THE PHILADELPHIA
DOLLAR WEEKLY JOURNAL,
Is Printed Every Saturday,

IN CLEAR TYPE, and on PURE WHITE PAPER. It contains all the matter of general interest in the DAILY JOURNAL including news from all parts of the world, and editorials upon all subjects of interest that may arise.

Besides this, a liberal space is devoted to current literature, agricultural intelligence, scientific, and art items and such other matter as may make it especially acceptable for family perusal.

The JOURNAL is widely known as a high-toned, national paper in politics, and it will be devoted, faithfully and ardently, to the cause of the Union and the Constitution, sustaining measures, not men.

The postage on the WEEKLY JOURNAL to any part of the United States, will *be only 26 cents when paid to the office in advance.*

Any person sending us a Club of *twenty or more* will be entitled to an extra copy. Additions may at any time be made by the party in whose name the Club stands, on terms of first remittance.

Subscriptions and Remittances to be addressed to

ALBERT D. BOILEAU,
Publisher of the Dollar Weekly Journal,
No. 108, South Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

$25 !] EMPLOYMENT [$75 !

AGENTS WANTED!

We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

Aug. 23, '61.

NEW STORE.

LATEST ARRIVAL OF CHEAP

NEW and FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.,

At Mann's Corner, Juliana Street.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has opened out at this well known stand, a carefully selected stock of

Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods.

consisting in part of Calicoes, Ginghams, Lawns, Delaines, Challies, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Cotonades, Linens, Coatings, &c., &c., nearly all of which will be sold at OLD PRICES.

A great variety of Ladies' and Misses STRAW GOODS, Gentlemen's STRAW, WOOL and SILK HATS, BOOTS and SHOES, in great variety, and warranted "SIMON PURE;" together with a general assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, such as Coffee, White and Brown Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Imperial and Colong Teas, Rice, Spices, Extract of Coffee, and almost every article usually kept in a VARIETY STORE.

The subscriber hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Bedford, May 16, 1822.

ANOTHER VICTORY!!!
Richmond has Fallen,

AND MRS. S. E. SIGAFOOS

Has just returned from the city with one of the

MOST SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Fancy and Staple Goods

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS MARKET,

Consisting, in part, of LADIES' DRESS GOODS of every variety and of the very LATEST STYLE—such as

Shepherd's and French Plaids;
Black and White Plaid Silks—Plaid
Neapolitan Silks for Traveling Suits:
Organdy Lawns, Choice Styles;—Mozambiques and Tamertines, (scarce and desirable;)
Silk Poplins, and Fancy Striped Barages, &c., &c., &c.

ALSO—A splendid assortment of Lace Mantles and Shawls; French Embroidered Robes with Mantles; Brocheo and Stella Shawls, together with every variety of Bonnet and Dress Trimmings—too numerous to mention.

Also—BONNETS, of the latest style—Fine English Straw, Silk, Neapolitan and Braid Bonnets, White, Black and Grey—both trimmed and untrimmed. A large assortment of Ribbons, Ruches, Flowers, Silk mits, Silk and Kid Gloves, Braids, Laces, Parasols, Sun Shades, Ladies, Misses and Childrens HATS—a full assortment of the latest style.

All the above goods were bought for CASH, and will be sold at prices that defy all competition.

Bonnets at 50 cents, Ruches 12½ to 25 cents, Kid Gloves 62½ cents, Silk Gloves 18¾ cents, Trimming Ribbon 12½ cents, Shepherd's Plaids 18¾ cents, Lace Mantles at $3.00, Hoopskirts from 50 cts. to $2.00.

☞Call and examine the goods for yourselves.

SARAH E. SIGAFOOS.

Bedford, June 6, 1862.

ESTATE OF HENRY SWARTZ, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary on the Estate of Henry Swartz, Late of East Providence township, dec'd, having been granted unto the undersigned, notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immidiate payment, and those having claims against it, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID YOUNG,
June 27.—6 tsat. Executor.

ATTENTION, MERCHANTS!

You are hereby requested to come forward immediately and lift your licenses for 1862 as the State must have her money. By attending to this notice, costs may be saved.

A. J. SANSOM,
June 27.—3 tsat. *Treasurer.*

JOHN CESSNA. O. E. SHANNON.

CESSNA & SHANNON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

☞Have formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

JOHN P. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND LAND SURVEYOR,

Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

WILL PRACTICE IN BEDFORD AND FULTON COUNTIES.

JOHN BORDER,

GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.

Shop at the east end of town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

☞All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

The War Just Commenced!!

SIX good hands wanted immediately, with wages according to workmanship, to work at the Millwrighting business.

S. D. BROAD.

Schellsburg, May 30, 1862.

THE MERRIMAC BLOWN UP!
Terrific Excitement!

The Rebels have destroyed their sea monster, and "gone up" generally, but P. A. Reed still continues to sell goods cheaper than the cheapest, at the old stand immediately opposite the Bedford Hotel.

His stock consists, in part, of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, SHOES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &C., &C.

He has, also, on hand a large and well selected assortment of

QUEENSWARE,

and a fresh and excellent stock of

GROCERIES,

all of which he will sell very low for cash, or approved country produce. Call and examine the goods for yourselves.

May 16, '62.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,

BEDFORD, PA.,

☞Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

Bedford, Aug. 1861.,

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE!.

NO ALCOHOLIC PREPARATION!

A PURE TONIC MEDICINE.

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED

German Bitters,

PREPARED BY

Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Phil'a., Pa.

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE,

Chronic or nervous debility, diseases of the kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,

such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness, or blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for food, fulness or weight in the Stomach, sour Eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, swimming of the head hurried and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, Fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits,

And will positively prevent YELLOW FEVER, BILLIOUS FEVER, &c.

THEY CONTAIN

NO ALCOHOL, OR BAD WHISKEY!

They WILL CURE the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Induced by the extensive sale and universal popularity of Hoofland's German Bitters, (purely vegetable) hosts of ignorant Quacks and unscrupulous adventurers, have opened upon suffering humanity the flood gates of Nostrums in the shape of poor whiskey, vilely compounded with injurious drugs, and christened Tonics, Stomachics and Bitters.

Beware of the innumerable array of Alcoholic preparations in plethoric bottles, and big bellied kegs under the modest appellation of Bitters; which, instead of curing, only aggravate disease, and leave the disappointed sufferer in despair.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Are not a new and untried article, but have stood the test of fifteen years trial by the American public; and their reputation and sale are not rivaled by any similar preparation.

The proprietors have thousands of letters from the most eminent

CLERGYMEN
LAWYERS,
PHYSICIANS,
AND
CITIZENS,

Testifying, of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?

If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

From J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reason why a man may not testify to the benefit he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN.

Philadelphia, June 23, 1861.

From the Rev. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail, but usually I doubt not it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD.

Eighth, below Coates st., Phil., Dec. 24.

From the wife of ALDERMAN WUNDER, Germantown.

Germantown, June 1, 1861.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—SIR:—It gave me pleasure two years ago, to give you a certificate, testifying what the German Bitters had done for me. I am now perfectly cured of all those diseases your medicine professes to cure, viz:—Dyspepsia, Chronic and Nervous debility, diseases of the Kidneys, &c. The powerful influence it exerts upon Nervous prostration is surprising. I have been consulted frequently in reference to your Bitters, and without hesitation, have recommended it for the above complaints, and in every instance it has effectually cured. Your medicine has a great reputation in Germantown and is now sold in every Drug store, and in most of the Grocery stores here. If any one should question what I say, let them come to Germantown, and I will prove to their satisfaction, that the Bitters have cured in this vicinity more than twenty cases of the above disease. Respectfully,

HANNAH WUNDER.

Main st., above Rittenhouse, Germantown, Pa.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON," is on the WRAPPER of each bottle

Principal Office and Manufactory,
No. 631, Arch Street.

JONES & EVANS,
[Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,] PROPRIETORS.

For sale by the Druggists in Bedford.
George B. Amick, St. Clairsville.
J. M. Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run.
John S. Schell, Schellsburg.
G. R. Barndollar, Woodberry.
June 13, 1862—1y.

GREAT ATTRACTION
AT THE
BIG PADLOCK.

WILLIAM HARTLEY now offers to the public, the largest, best selected, and most elegant stock of

Hardware and Useful Inventions,

ever brought to Bedford county. His *prices* will suit *nett cash buyers.* He has also aadded

STOVE STOVE

Department, to his already elegant stock, and can now furnish Cooking Stoves, with all the late improvements, unsurpassed for beauty and excellence, WARRANTED in every respect, and as cheap as the cheapest. Those desiring to purchase an extra heavy plated Cook Stove, that will last a life time, and never *cave in*, or fail to bake "whilst the dough lasts," should give Hartley a call.

Skillets, Iron Pots, Tea Kettles, Waffle Irons, Griddles, Fruit Cans, &c., &c., always on hand.

The celebrated "Self-adjusting Clothes Wringer," may be seen in operation at Hartley's, for the sale of which he has secured the *exclusive* right. No use talking about it—go and see it, ladies!

FAIRBANKS' PATENT SCALES!

Merchants, Farmers and Millers can buy these from Hartley at Manufacturers' prices, *delivered in Bedford*, as he has the agency, and by buying from him you can *save freight.*

Farmers can be accommodated with all the best inventions in *Farm Machinery*, such as Grain Drills, Cider Mills, Chop Mills, Mowing and Reaping Machines, Hay, Straw and Corn Stalk Cutters, Ploughs, Grain Fans, Apple Parers, Churns, Grind Stones, and any thing else in his line. Remember all goods

WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

Every body pleased, and satisfaction guaranteed to all reasonable men. Hartley will not allow any regular dealer to undersell him, and will always endeavor to furnish the very best articles in his line for the money.

TERMS—Cash, or Produce, unless as a *special favor* to *reliable and prompt paying customers*, but in no case will a longer credit be given than 6 months.

Bedford, May 2, 1862.

EMPIRE OF FASHION.
PEACE TO BE DECLARED
On the Ninth of June
CHEAP CASH FANCY STORE!

SHUCK BROTHERS will open a new and splendid stock of Fancy Dry Goods, in the new building, one door West of S. & W. Shuck's dry goods store, on the 5th of June, to consist, in part, of

FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES,
Poplins, Grenadines, De Laines, Berages,
FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &c.
SILK and CLOTH MANTILLAS, New Styles!
SHAWLS, in great variety!
MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,
of every description!
READY MADE BONNETS, BONNET TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
CHILDREN'S HATS AND FLATS,
LADIES' GAITERS, SLIPPERS and fine laced Boots
CHILDREN'S do. do. do.

NOTIONS, in Great Variety.

Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Dress Trimmings, Perfumery, &c., &c.

The above stock will consist of every article usually kept in First Class Fancy Stores, *selected by a lady of superior taste and experience*, who has spent the greater portion of her life in the business, in Second Street and Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. She will take charge of the establishment, and we ask our patrons and the public generally, to call and examine her stock before purchasing elsewhere.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

N. B.—The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock lately arrived, and a continuance of public patronage.

S. & W. SHUCK.

May 23, 1862.

Iron City College

PITTSBURG, PA., Corner Penn and St. Clair Sts

The largest Commercial School of the United States, with a patronage of nearly 3,000 Students, in five years from 31 States, and the only one which affords complete and reliable instruction in all the following branches, viz: Mercantile, Manufacturers, Steam Boat, Railroad and Book-keeping. First Premium Plain and Ornamental Penmanship; also, Surveying and Mathematics generally.

$35.00

Pays for a Commercial Course. Students enter and review at any time.

☞Ministers' sons' tuition at half price.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a beautiful College view of 8 square feet, containing a good variety of writing, lettering and flourishing, inclose 24 cents in stamps to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa.

April 19, 1862.

DR. F. C. REAMER,

BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

DR. B. F. HARRY,

BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.
George Blymire & Son

Have opened a new and carefully selected assortment of HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, Hardware, Cutlery, Copper and Brass Kettles, Tin and Sheet Iron Wares, Parlor, Ten Plate and Cooking Stoves, of a great variety of patterns, and at prices from $2 50, up to $35 00.

Persons about to commence house keeping will find it to their advantage to give us a call; and we invite the public generally to come and examine our stock.

All our purchases being for *Cash only*, and at *cash prices*, we believe we can, and intend to sell at rates more than ordinarily favorable, our purpose being to put no greater advance upon our goods than will afford a fair and reasonable profit.

We propose to sell for *cash*, or on a short credit to those only, who will pay promptly when called on. This rule will not be departed from.

March 21, 1862.

ROCK POWDER—
Just received and for sale by
March 22. A. L. DEPUY & BRO.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE,

THE NEW REMEDY FOR

RHEUMATISM.

A NEW REMEDY, } FOR
A CERTAIN REMEDY, } ACUTE RHEUMATISM,
CHRONIC RHEUMATISM,
RHEUMATISM OF EVERY KIND;
No MATTER } HOW STUBBORN,
PROPYLAMINE HOW LONG STANDING,
WILL CONQUER IT,
WILL CURE IT.

WHAT IT HAS DONE,
IT WILL DO AGAIN.
DOCTORS READ,
DOCTORS EXAMINE,
DOCTORS TRY IT.

THE BEST TESTIMONY,
BEST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.
DOCTORS KNOW IT
PATIENTS BELIEVE IT,
TRIED AND TRUE.

Pennsylvania Hospital.

(FROM OFFICIAL HOSPITAL REPORTS.)

MAY 19, 1860.—Ellen S., æt. 28, single, never was very strong. Two years ago she had an attack of acute rheumatism, from which she was confined to her bed for two weeks, and subsequently from a relapse for four more. She has been well since then till last Saturday; while engaged in house-cleaning she took cold, had pain in her back, felt cold but had no decided chill. Two days later her ankles began to swell, which was followed by swelling of the knee joints and of the hands. She has now dull pain in her shoulders, and her knuckles are very tender, red and painful; both hands are affected, but the right is most so. This, then, is a case of acute rheumatism, or, as it is now fashionably called, rheumatic fever. It is a well marked typical case. We will carefully watch the case, and from time to time call your attention to the various symptoms which present themselves. My chief object in bringing her before you now, is to call your attention to a remedy which has recently been recommended in the treatment of rheumatism. I mean *propylamine*. Dr. Awenarius, of St. Petersburg, recommends it in the highest terms, having derived great benefit from its use in 250 cases which came under his care. Various commendatory testimonials respecting it have appeared in our journals, and I propose therefore to give it another trial. I must confesss I am always incredulous as to the worth of new remedies, which are vaunted as specifics; but this comes to us recommended so highly, that we are bound to give it a trial.

SAME CASE FOUR DAYS LATER!

MAY 23, 1860.—I will now exhibit to you the patient for whom I prescribed Propylamine, and who was then laboring under an attack of acute rheumatism. She has steadily taken it in doses of three grains, every two hours, (intermitting it at night). The day after you saw her, I found her much more comfortable, better than she expected to be for a week or more, judging from her other attack. (The patient now walked into the room.) The improvement has steadily progressed, and you cannot fail to notice a marked change in the appearance of her joints, which are now nearly of their natural size. Thus far our experiment would have seemed very successful; but gentlemen, we must wait a little while before we can give a decided opinion as to what is to be the result.

Here is another patient who was placed on the use of the same medicine on Sunday last; she has long been suffering from chronic rheumatism, and I found her at that time with an acute attack supervening upon her chronic affection. The wrists and knuckles were much swollen and tense. She took the chloride of propylamine in three grain doses every two hours, and you will perceive that the swelling of the joints has much diminished.

THREE DAYS LATER!!

MAY 26, 1860.—This is the case of acute rheumatism treated with propylamine, the first of those to which I called your attention at our last clinic. She is still very comfortable, and is now taking three grains thrice daily.

In this case it has seemed to be followed by very satisfactory results. The second case to which your attehtion was called at our last lecture, has also continued to do well. I will now bring before you a very characteristic case of acute rheumatism, and if the result be satisfactory, *I think, as good jurymen, we shall justly render our verdict in favor propylamine.*

He is a seaman, æt. 26, who was admitted a few days ago. Has had occasional rheumatic pains, but not so as to keep his bed, until eight days ago. The pains began in his right knee, subsequently affected the left knee, and later, the joints of the upper extremities. These joints are all swollen tense and tender. His tongue is furred; skin, at present, dry, though there has been much sweating. His pulse is full and strong, and about 90. He has now used propslamine for twenty-four hours.

This gentleman is what may be called a strictly typical case of acute rheumatism. There was exposure to cold and wet, and this exposure is followed by a feeling of coldness, severe articular pain, beginning as it usually does, in the lower joints. There is fever and the profuse sweating, so generally attendant on acute rheumatism.

I did not bring this patient before you with the intention of giving you a lecture on all the points connected with rheumatism, but to again give a trial to the new remedy we are testing, and to exhibit to you this typical case, as I have called it, than which there could not be a fairer opportunity for testing the medicine in question. We are, therefore, avoiding the use of all other medicines, even anodynes, that there may be no misgivings as to which was the efficient remedy. You shall see the case at a future clinic.

THE RESULT.

A FAVORABLE VERDICT.

JUNE 9, 1860.—The next of our convalescents is the case of acute rheumatism before you at our clinic of May 26th, which I then called a typical case, and which it was remarked was a fair opportunity for testing the worth of our new remedy. It was therefore steadily given in three grain doses every two hours for four days. The patient has got along very nicely, and is now able to walk about, as you see. *I do not hesitate to say that I have never seen as severe a case of acute rheumatism so soon restored to health as this man has been, and without being prepared to decide positively as to the value of the remedy we have used, I feel bound to state that in the cases in which we have tried the Chloride of Propylamine, the patients have regained their health much earlier than under the treatment ordinarily pursued.* I wish, gentlemen, you would yourselves try it, and report the results.

For a full report of which the above is a condensed extract, see the Philadelphia *Medical and Surgical Reporter*. It is the report after a fair trial by the best medical authority in this country, and makes it unnecessary to give numerous certificates from astonished doctors and rejoicing patients.

A SPEEDY CURE,
AN EFFECTUAL CURE.
THE SAME RESULT
IN EVERY CASE,
WHENEVER TRIED,
WHEREVER TRIED.
WHAT IT HAS DONE,
IT WILL DO AGAIN.

Bullock and Crenshaw, a firm well known to most medical men, by whom the Elixir Propylamine has been introduced, have sold to us the exclusive right to manufacture it according to the original recipe, and we have made arrangements of such magnitude as to enable us to scatter it broadcast amongst suffering humanity.

A WORD TO DOCTORS.

If you prefer to use the same remedy in another form, we invite your attention to the
PURE CRYSTALIZED CHLORIDE PROPYLAMINE,
PURE PROPYLAMINE LIQUID,
PURE PROPYLAMINE CONCENTRATED,
PURE IODINE PROPYLAMINE,
of which we are the sole manufacturers.

☞We claim no other virtue for the Elixir Propylamine than is contained in Pure Crystalized Chloride of Propylamine,
THE ELIXIR IS
MORE CONVENIENT,
AND ALWAYS READY
FOR IMMEDIATE USE,
AND MAY BE TAKEN
ACCORDING TO DIRECTIONS,
BY ANY ONE,
BY EVERY ONE,
WHO HAS RHEUMATISM OF ANY KIND
At 75 cts. a Bottle.

Orders may be addressed to
PROPYLAMINE MANUFACTURING CO.,
Office, Room No. 4,
S. W. Cor. FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS.,
Philadelphia.

Or to either of the following
Wholesale Agents.
BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
FRENCH, RICHARDSON & CO.
JOHN M. MARIS & CO.,
GEO. D. WETHERELL & CO.,
PETER T. WRIGHT & CO.,
ZEIGLER & SMITH,
ELLIOTT, WHITE & CO.,
Dec. 6, '61-1yr. PHILADELPHIA.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage acceptable. Address, Dr. DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 S. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

May 31st, '61

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

AT an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 5th day of May, A. D. 1862, before the Judges of the same Court,

On motion of Attorney Shannon, the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of James Smith, late of Southampton township, deceased, to wit: John, residing in Fulton county, Pa., Elisha, Hetty Moss, intermarried with Philip Moss, Priscilla, intermarried with William Wigfield, Jolly Murphy, deceased, leaving a husband, James Murphy and issue five children, to wit: Sarah, James, Philip, Elias, Jolly, Harrison, Gideon and Harvey; Sarah, intermarried with Henry Smith; Morgan, Nathan, now dead, leaving five children, to wit: Sarah, James, Philip and Emanuel, who reside in Fulton county, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the first Monday (1st day) of September next, to accept or refuse the real estate of said deceased, undisposed of, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

L.S. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court at Bedford, this 8th day of February, A. D. 1862.

Attest— S. H. TATE, Clerk.
JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

ESTATE OF HENRY ICKES, DEC'D.

ALL persons interested in the estate of Henry Ickes, late of Union township, dec'd., are hereby notified that the subscriber, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Joseph Ickes and Henry Ickes, administrators of said estate, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the borough of Bedford, on Tuesday, the 15th day of July, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

S. L. RUSSELL,
June 20, 1862.—3t Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to report an account in the matter of the citation to Hester Strayer, administratrix, c. t. a., of the estate of Nicholas Strayer, dec'd., will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Thursday, the 24th day of July, instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at his office in Bedford, when and where all parties interested can attend.

JOHN P. REED, *Auditor.*
July 4, 1862.—3t

Assignees' Notice.

The undersigned assignees of George Snyder, of Union township, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said George Snyder, to make payment immediately, to them, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

THOMAS OLDHAM,
ALEXANDER W. MILLER,
June 27, 1862.—3t Assignees.

PICTURES!

Pictures!! Pictures!!

I have just returned from the Eastern cities, and having purchased the latest improvements for Photographing, Ambrotyping, taking views, &c., I am prepared to furnish *PICTURES OF EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE*, and at reasonable prices.—My stock consists of

AMBROTYPES,
Whole, Half, and Quarter Size,
PHOTOGRAPHS.
"Cartes De Visite" Photographs,
VIGNETTE PHOTOGRAPHS,
A beautiful assortment of
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS and LOCKETS,

Union Frames and Cases of all sizes, Ornamental and Plain Gilt frames, and every other kind of frames and cases used for Ambrotypes, and Photographic Pictures, at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. I have also a fine porte folio of Stereoscopic views, which the public are invited to examine.

All orders promptly executed. Terms invariably cash, without respect to persons.

T. R. GETTYS.
June 13, 1862.—3m

MINERAL SPRING HOTEL.

THE undersigned has opened the above named Hotel a few doors South of the Court House, (formerly kept by Mrs. Filler, as a boarding House) where he will be happy to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. Boarders will be taken by the week, month or year. Persons attending Court will find this House very convenient.

The Bed Rooms in this Hotel are very large and well ventilated and furnished in the best style.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquor.

The Stable will be in charge of a good and attentive hostler.

JOSEPH ALSIP.
April 25th, 1862.

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS, WHIPS, &C.

Whereas, the partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *MAGILL & HOFFMEIER*, being this day dissolved by mutual consent, I inform my patrons and the public generally, that I will keep constantly on hand a choice stock of

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Whips, &c., &c.

Persons desiring to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell lower than any other firm in the county. Orders from a distance promptly filled. Repairing of all kinds promptly executed.

Hoping by strict attention to business to merit the public patronage, I will always be found at my establishment, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel.

☞The business of the late firm will be settled by the subscriber.

J. B. MAGILL.
June 6, 1862.

BACK FROM DIXIE!

Our Goods have arrived safe from their late sojourn at Harper's Ferry, and we are now ready to accommodate our customers. Come and see for yourselves.

May 16, '62. J. M. SHOEMAKER.

Union Hotel,

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.
V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid
LIVERY STABLE
is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

Coal Oil.

COAL OIL of the best quality, and WARRANTED NON-EXPLOSIVE, for sale at George Blymire & Son's, at reduced prices.

Also—HARDWARE of every description; GRASS and GRAIN SCYTHES in great variety.

COOKING, PARLOR and HEATING STOVES, of every description, among which may be found the celebrated *PRINCE ROYAL*, the best and most perfect stove in the market. Warranted as represented. They are the only firm in town who can sell this stove, having the *sole agency*.

Call and see for yourselves. Every thing in our line at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

GEORGE BLYMIRE & SON.
June 6, 1862.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary on the Will of Joseph Sparks, late of West Providence townsdip, deceased, have been duly granted to the subscriber, and that all persons indebted to sain estate make immediate payment, and those having claims thereon are notified to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH H. H. SPARKS, Ex'r.,
Residing in West Prov. tp.
June 13.—6tat*

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the estate of John Manspeaker, late of West Providence township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN MANSPEAKER,
GEO. W. HOUSEHOLDER,
June 13.—6tat* Administrators.

FOR SALE OR *TRADE!*

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of the Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house— new bank barn—stable, &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO,

Two lots of ground in Broadtop City, with a new two story rough cast dwelling house thereon.

ALSO,

A house and lot of ground in Clearville.

ALSO,

Three tracts of land in Southampton Township formerly owned by Wm. Oss, adjoining lands of Arnold Lashley, Artemas Bennet and others.

ALSO,

A grist mill in the "Dutch Corner," formerly owned by Jacob Beard—within about 5 miles of Bedford, with about 40 acres of land belonging to the same—dwelling house and out buildings thereon erected.

ALSO,

100 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouai river close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa,

ALSO.

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after personal inspection and careful examination on the ground, and can de well relied upon or future welth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices, as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good *bank notes*.

Sept. 20, 1861. O. F. SHANNON.

CONFECTIONERY AND GROCERY

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoanuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream-candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tartar, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monnies, pock-et and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, penholders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
June 17, '59.-1y.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between Dock & Ashcom, in the Foundry & Machine business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The Books of the firm are in the hands of C. W. Ashcom, who is authorized to settle the same.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM,
April 12, 1861.

N. B.—The business will be continued by C. W. Ashcom at the old stand, where all kinds of machinery will be made and repaired.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

An excellent farm, situated 4½ miles North East of Bedford, in Bedford township, containing

180 Acres, More or Less,

is offered at private sale on very reasonable terms. Eighty acres of this farm are cleared and under ence. The improvements consist of a

Two Story Log House and Barn,

A young orchard of choice fruit, &c., &c. The farm adjoins lands of Charles Smith, Tho's. Hughes, and others. The title is entirely free from all incumbrances. For further particulars inquire of the editor of the Gazette, or

JOHN H. RUSH, Bedford, Pa.
March 21, 1862.—tf.

LOVERING'S GOLDEN SYRUP, and all kinds of family groceries, very cheap at Farquhar's new store, Mann's Corner. May 30.

THE SOLDIER'S TRUE FRIEND.

ALWAYS READY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Long marches, sore and stiff joints, blistered and inflamed feet, all these the Soldier must endure, MOTHERS, REMEMBER THIS, when your sons are grasping their muskets to meet danger, think what relief a single pot of this ALL HEALING and COOLING Salve will give to the one you love when far away from home and friends. It hardens and makes tough the feet so that they can endure great fatigue. It soothes and relieves the inflamed and stiffened joints, leaving them supple, strong and vigorous, while for

Sabre Cuts and Gunshot Wounds,

It stands unequalled, removing and preventing every vestige of inflammation and gently drawing the edges together, it quickly and completely heals the most frightful wounds.

Wives and Sisters of our Volunteers.

You cannot put into the Knapsacks of your Husbands and Brothers, a more valuable or more necessary gift than a supply of this

Extraordinary Military Salve.

The lonely sentry walking his rounds at night, exposed to drenching rains and chill night air, is often seized with most VIOLENT PAINS, COUGH and SUFFOCATING HOARSENESS, first symptoms of QUICK CONSUMPTION, but if supplied with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, all danger is averted, a few Pills taken night and morning, and the Ointment briskly rubbed twice a day over the throat and chest will remove the SEVEREST PAINS and stop the most distressing and DANGEROUS COUGH. Therefore we say to the whole Army,

Soldiers Attention!

See to your own health, do not trust to the Army supplies although most valuable. These PILLS and OINTMENT have been thoroughly tested, they are the only remedies used in the European Camps and Barracks, for over forty years Doctor Holloway has supplied all the Armies in Europe, and during the CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN he established a depot at Balaclava, the exclusive sale of these GREAT REMEDIES, many a time his special Agent there has sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. These terrible and fatal enemies of the SOLDIER IN CAMP,

Diarrhea, Dysentery, Scurvy, Sores & Scrofulous Eruptions,

all disappear like a charm before these PILLS and OINTMENT, and now while the cry rings through out the land,

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!!

Do not let these brave men perish by disease, place in their hands these PRECIOUS REMEDIES, that will enable them to resist the dangerous exposures, the Fevers, the Chills, and the wounds which they cannot avoid, and what is more, cannot frequently get succor in the moment of need, whereas if our brave men have only to put their hands into their Knapsacks and find a sure remedy there for all the casualties of the battle field. How many thousands of lives would thus be saved who would otherwise perish before relief could be obtained.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light*. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cts, and $1 each.

☞There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

January 10, 1862.

FOR RENT!—

The Store Room on the corner immediately south of N. Lyons' Store, now in the occupancy of Messrs. Magill & Hoffmier, Saddlers, is for rent from the first of April next.

Apply to
Jan. 24. Dr. F. C. REAMER.

FINKLE & LYON

SEWING-MACHINE CO.,

538 *BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.*

NO person who contemplates purchasing a Sewing Machine for family or manufactnring purposes should fail to send for one of our Circulars, which contains cuts and full descriptions of the several styles, prices and samples of work, all of which we send by mail free. We claim to have the

BEST SEWING MACHINES IN THE WORLD

For either Family or Manufacturing Purposes. And all we ask is a fair trial. Read the following:

IMPORTANT FACTS.

FACT No. 1.—This Company being duly licensed, their Machines are protected against infringements or litigation.

FACT No. 2.—These Machines make the lock stitch—alike on both sides—and use a little less than half as much thread and silk as the chain or loop-stitch machines.

FACT No. 3.—These Machines are better adapted than any other sewing-machines in market to the frequent changes and almost endless variety of sewing required in a family. They will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect. They will even sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, and even stout, hard leather, without changing the feed, needle, or tension, or making any adjustment of machine whatever.—Is not such a machine best adapted to family use? and if best adapted to family use, why not for every variety of light sewing manufacture? For work too heavy for our Family Machine, we recommend our larger sizes.

FACT No. 4.—These Machines make the most elastic seam of any sewing-machine in use—a fact of very great importance in sewing elastic goods, or goods of any kind, or a bias.

FACT No. 5.—No Machine is more durable or more simple in its construction, or more easily understood. The reputation of these Machines wherever used will fully demonstrate each of the above facts.

FACT No. 6.—These Machines took the Highest Premium at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

FACT No. 7.—These Machines took the Highest Premium at the New Jersey State Fair.

FACT No 8.—These Machines took the Highest Medal at the American Institute, in the City of New York, together with the Highest Premium for fine Sewing-Machine Work.

FACT No. 9.—These Machines took both the Highest Premiums at the Mechanics' Fair, Utica,

FACT No. 10.—These Machines can do the same thing generally, whenever properly exhibited in competition with other first-class Sewing Machines. But we have space for only one fact more—it is the most important Fact of all

FACT No. 11.—*We warrant every Machine we sell to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in market, or money refunded.*

☞Send for a Circular. AGENTS WANTED. Address,

Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Co.
No. 538 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Aug. 3, '61. 1 yr.

W. W. MAIR. JOHN S. DAVISON

MAIR AND DAVISON,

Importers and Dealers in

Saddlery, Carriage and Trunk Hardware and Trimmings,

NO. 127 WOOD STREET,

Pittsburg Penn'a.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs. Washabaugh and Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, PLOUGHS, APPLE MILLS, COOKING, TEN PLATE, AND COAL STOVES, SLED AND sleigh soles, wash kettles of different sizes wagon boxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article), oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

☞PLOUGHS.—WOODCOCK, SEYLE and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS.—Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the emergencies of the times, we will

Sell low for CASH, or country produce.

Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

feb 25,'60-1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

JUNIATA MILLS.

THE subscribers, having leased this well known manufacturing establishment, are now prepared to do

CARDING AND FULLING,

in the best of style. They are also manufacturing and keep constantly on hand, for sale or trade, CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, SATINETTS, BLANKETS, STOCKING-YARN, &c. Having a practical knowledge of the business and employing none but competent and experienced workmen and being determined, to spare no efforts to give satisfaction to their customers, they respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

TERMS for carding and fulling strictly cash. They have on hand a large stock of goods which they desire to trade for good clean wool.

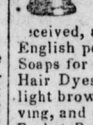
The highest cash price will be paid for good clean tub-washed wool.

J. & S. S. LUTZ.
May 16, 1862.

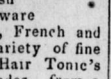
DRUGS AND BOOKS

H. C. REAMER.

JULIANNA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.,
In the stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer



WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnish tine, Window Glass, Glassware



ceived, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonic's Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.

—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most mode rn and best st le of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.

☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 16, 1859.

MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Springs, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.
Bedford, April 20, 1860.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
HARRY SHIRLS PROPRIETOR.
April 12 1861.

FOR SALE,

OR EXCHANGE.—

Three tracts of very choice farm land, containing 160 acres in each tract, situate on the Illinois Central R. R., in Champaign co., State of Illinois, 8 miles from the city of Urbana, and 1 mile from Rentual Station on said road. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never failing pond of water. The city of Urbeuna contains a population of 3000. Champaign is the greatest wheat growing county in the State. Address,

F. C. REAMER,
Bedford, Pa.

NEW MILLINERY GOODS.

E. V. MOWRY, Has just returned from Philadelphia with a new and beautiful assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS,

of the latess style. *BONNETS* of every description, varying in price from 50 cents up; and Bonnets trimmed ready for wearing for $2,00 and upward.

Hats of all styles for infants, Children and Young Ladies.

Dress Caps for Ladies,

SHAKERS, RIBBONS, RUCHES & FLOWERS in abundance. All very cheap for Cash.

May 2, 1862.

CALL AT FARQUHAR'S for good Shoes and Boots, a very fine article of Calf Skin Boots for sale. May 30.

A GREAT VARIETY of Men and Boys' Hats, at Farquhar's. May 30.

WANTED, Butter, Eggs, Rags, Wool, and all kinds of country produce, at Farquhar's New Store, Mann's Corner, Juliana St. May 30.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the Will of Daniel Ritchey, late of West Providence township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID RITCHEY,
June 27, 1862.—6tat. Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary upon the estate of Peter Moses, late of Union township, Bedford county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county, all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately.

HENRY MOSES, Ex'r,
June 27.—6tat. Residing in Bedford tp.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY,

RAINSBURG, Bedford Co., Pa.

CHAS. H. GERE A. B., Principal,
Miss S. J. BRIM, Preceptress,
Miss A. L. BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.

This institution, under the supervision of the above named persons, assisted by other competent Teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Lettres. In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The Spring Term will commence on April 7, 1862. Students admitted at any time. Habits of health, System, and promptness, views, moral, social, and domestic, are here made prominent objects of tuition. That the physical powers, as well as the mental, may be cultivated—Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the Students meet each day for systematic physical exercise.

$22.50 Will pay for board, including furnished rooms, room rent, fuel and tuition in common English, per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even less than heretofore, or than the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest class in college.

For Circulars, or particulars, address
CHAS. H. GERE, A. B.,
Dec. 21, 1861. Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

Kollock's Dandelion Coffee.

This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee.—Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY
M. H. KOLLOCK, Chemist,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets;
PHILADELPHIA,
And Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
February 28, 1862.—1y*

DENTIST.

C. H. KOLLOCK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

A. H. COFFROTH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SOMERSET, PA.,

Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

December 6, 1861.

MANN & SPANG—

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate. JOB MANN
Aug. 1, 1859. G. H. SPANG.

BEDFORD HOTEL

AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, on Pitt Street, where he would be happy to meet his old friends, and the public generally.

It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The tyuse will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged.

Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached de this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

ALL THE STAGES STOP AT THIS HOTEL.

JOHN HAFER,
Aug. 1, 1860. Proprietor.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,

BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased, for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOUSE," and lately kept by MRS. COOK. This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and comfortable temporary home.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges moderate.

Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30th, 1860.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

George Blymire & Son

Have opened a new and carefully selected assortment of HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, Hardwares Cutlery, Copper and Brass Kettles, Tin and Sheet Iron Wares, Parlor, Ten Plate and Cooking Stoves, of a great variety of patterns, and at prices from $2 50, up to $35 00.

Persons about to commence house keeping will find it to their advantage to give us a call; and we invite the public generally to come and examine our stock.

All our purchases being for *Cash* only, and at *cash prices*, we believe we can, and intend to sell at rates more than ordinarily favorable, our purpose being to put no greater advance upon our goods than will afford a fair and reasonable profit.

We propose to sell for *cash*, or on a short credit to those only, who will pay promptly when called on. This rule will not be departed from.

March 21, 1862.

ROCK POWDER—

Just received and for sale by
March 22. A. L. DEFIBAUGH.